













*See P. II*

THE GUIDE TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.



# THE GUIDE

TO THE

# INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE,

CONTAINING

*Directions for Candidates, Standards of Qualification,  
Salaries, and Specimens of Examination Papers.*

BY

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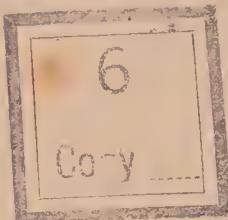
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## P R E F A C E .

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IN the following pages I have endeavoured to furnish information respecting the Indian Civil Service — its qualifications, salaries, &c.—on the plan adopted by me in my Guide to the English Civil Service. Considering the attention which the Indian Civil Service is now attracting at home, it seems strange that, until the issue of this work, no Guide to the Civil Service of India should have appeared. The reason is, however, soon explained. The Indian Civil Service, unlike the Home Service, offers no *detailed* account of its expenditure, so that the scale of Indian official salaries is at present almost unknown in England. The standards of qualification for the different examinations, the mode of examination, and the examination papers, are published annually by the Civil Service Commissioners in their Reports, and can be consulted by all. The rules as regards furlough and the appointments of Chaplains appear in the Indian Civil Service List, and are open to every inquirer. But the Scale of Salaries, which I consider the most important portion of my Guide, has never before appeared in any Report, List, or Almanack in the connected form under which I now present it. And for the possession of this information I am indebted to Mr. Frank Thompson, of the

India Office, who kindly placed at my service various quasi-official authorities preserved in the India Office, and I beg here to tender him my most grateful thanks.

"The Guide to the Indian Civil Service" is the only work on the subject which embraces in one volume the standard of qualifications, and scales of salaries of the different appointments in the various Presidencies, together with other information useful to the Indian Civil Service student; and as it has cost me no little labour to compile and arrange, I trust it will satisfy a great public want.

*6, Sunderland Terrace, Westbourne Park,  
February, 1870.*

# GUIDE TO THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

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## INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

Indian Appointments open to Public Competition—Age of Admission—Further Examinations—Tables showing Number of Candidates Examined and Selected between 1858 and 1868—Advantages of the Indian Civil Service—Subjects of Examination—Mode of Examination—Instructions to Selected Candidates by the Civil Service Commissioners—List of Works Recommended for Study—Pensions—Regulations for Admission of Chaplains—Indian Medical Service—Civil Furlough Regulations—List of Examiners.

In consequence of a report drawn up in 1854 by a committee appointed for the purpose, the important and lucrative appointments in the Civil Service of India, which had been previously at the disposal of the directors of the East India Company, were thrown open to public competition among all natural born subjects of Her Majesty within certain limits of age. The first examination on this system took place in 1855, and was held under the direction of the Commissioners for the affairs of India; as were also the examinations of 1856 and 1857. In 1858 Lord Ellenborough, being then President of the Board, requested the Civil Service Commissioners to undertake the management of the annual competition, a request to which the Commissioners willingly acceded.

The maximum age of admission to the open competition was originally fixed at twenty-three, with the view of including Bachelors of Arts of Oxford and Cambridge. In

the Regulations for the year 1859 it was lowered to twenty-two, on the ground that candidates selected at any later age, if they were kept in England for even one year of special study, would then be too old to commence life in India, and in the belief that the reduced limit somewhat exceeded the average age at which the B.A. degree is taken. In 1866 it was further lowered to twenty-one, in consequence of the introduction, at the instance of the Government of India, of a system whereby the successful candidates were to pass a probation of two years in this country; and the minimum limit, which had hitherto been eighteen, was reduced at the same time to seventeen.

It was always intended that the candidates selected by open competition should undergo some special training, and be submitted to some further test before proceeding to India, and rules were framed for this purpose in 1855; but, in consequence of the great want of public servants at that time existing in India, it was found necessary to dispense with these rules for a time; and the successful competitors of 1855, 1856, and 1857 went out without having passed any further examination. In 1858 a partial return was made to the scheme as originally designed; a brief period of probation being prescribed, to be followed by an examination in a limited range of subjects. In the next year the term of probation was lengthened to one year, the range of the final examination being considerably extended, so as to include, with other subjects, a knowledge of at least one Oriental language, and the Theory and Practice of Law; and an allowance of £100 was made to each selected candidate to assist him in the prosecution of these studies.

A still more important change took place in the year 1864, when, in compliance with a proposal made by the Indian Government, the Secretary of State decided that the examinations hitherto held at the Presidency towns should be abolished, and that the preliminary training of the young civilians, even in the vernacular languages, should be completed in this country; it being understood that the same degree of proficiency in these languages, which had previously been required in the examinations

held at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, should henceforth be exacted at the final examination in England. A probationary period of two years was allowed to the candidates to prepare for this final examination, and an additional allowance of £200 was granted to cover the expenses of the second year.

As it was obviously undesirable that the young civilians should be left entirely to themselves during this period of two years, without any guarantee for their course of study, a system of half-yearly examinations was instituted with the view of securing on their part continuous application to the subjects on which they would be examined.

Up to the year 1862 selected candidates, who failed in their Further Examination, were commonly, by the indulgence of the Secretary of State, allowed a second trial, provided that they were not beyond twenty-four years of age. But the result of this indulgence was found to be a relaxation of diligence on the part of the probationers; and in the Regulations for 1863 it was announced that candidates rejected at the Further Examination, would in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination; and this rule is still in force.

The following tables, extracted from the Civil Service Commissioners' Report, are inserted as presenting some facts which may be of interest in connection with these examinations:—

#### 1. OPEN COMPETITIONS.

Year.	Number of Candidates		Year.	Number of Candidates	
	Examined.	Selected.		Examined.	Selected.
1858	67	21	1864	219	40
1859	119	40	1865	284	52
1860	154	81	1866	242	52
1861	171	82	1867	279	50
1862	171	82	1868	272	51
1863	189	62	Total	2,167	613

1869. 325  
1870. 332. 41      1879. 174  
                        1880. 182. 27.

## 2. FURTHER OR QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS.

Year.	In which the Candidates were selected.	In which the Further Examinations were held.	Selected at the open Competition.	Number of Candidates			Certificated by the Commissioners.
				Examined, of those	Failed at the Further Examination.		
				Selected in the Year mentioned.	Selected in a previous Year.		
1858	1858	21	1	20	—	—	20
1859	1860	40	—	40	—	8	32
1860	1861	81	5	76	8	16	68
1861	1862	82	9	73	12	24	61
1862	1863	82	3	79	24	12	91
1863	1864	62	6	56	1	5	52
1864	1865	40	1	39	—	3	36
1865	1867	52	7	45	—	—	45
1866	1868	52	7	45	—	6	39
		512	39	473	45	74	444

## ADVANTAGES OF THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

The scale of salaries, a few pages further, will clearly show what lucrative appointments the Indian Civil Service possesses. As a general rule, the young Civil servant commences with a salary of £480 a year, rising, as vacancies occur, to £600, £840, £1,080, £1,200, £1,800, £2,300, £2,700, £3,000, or £3,500 a year. Promotion is chiefly by merit, and, provided his health and character be good, every Civil servant appointed an Assistant to a Magistrate, may reasonably indulge in the hope of becoming in due time a Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, then Magistrate and Collector, and, perhaps, finally, a Civil and Session Judge, or a Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, or even a Judge of the High Court of Judicature. Again, in addition to the already very lucrative appointments which the Indian

Civil Service holds out as an inducement to its servants, it possesses another great advantage in the plan of frequently uniting several appointments in the hands of one official. Thus, a man may be a Sub-Collector and Magistrate at one place, and yet be Collector and Magistrate at another, receiving, of course, double salary ; or he may be, as is sometimes the case, a Deputy Commissioner of Customs, a Collector and Magistrate, and a Commissioner of Opium, with a magnificent threefold salary. It should also be remembered that the mere official salary of an appointment is seldom the *only* remuneration obtained. An assistant to a Magistrate and Collector, receiving the salary of say 400 rupees a month, in many cases doubles or trebles it by his Deputation, Travelling, Durbar, Moonshee, or other allowances. In short, the Indian Civil Service, both from its pecuniary prizes and the positions of high social influence which it offers, is the most splendid career that any country can offer to its young men of talent.

It has often been a subject of discussion whether the throwing open of the Indian Civil Service to public competition has been, after all, a successful measure. Some old Indians—*laudatores temporis acti*—are wont to make the most doleful prophecies regarding the results of abolishing Haileybury, and introducing the Civil Service Commissioners in its place. They are fond of constantly asserting that “the Service is not what it was,” “the young men are not what they used to be”—in fact, that nothing is what it used to be. Socially, perhaps, the Indian Civil Service may have suffered. Formerly, the young civilians sent out were relations of the directors, or of other important officials whose names were themselves at once an introduction to Indian society, and respected by the natives; whereas at the present day any man who has brains and a certificate of birth can obtain what was once in a great measure the result of patronage. But respecting this assumed degeneracy of the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners say that it may perhaps be expected that they should be able to make some statement as to the character of the results which have been obtained by the system of public competition. “But

those results," they state, "can hardly be said to have been sufficiently tested up to the present time. It may, indeed, be shown that the young civilians selected by open competition, who, under the scheme which has recently been superseded, underwent examinations in languages at the presidency towns of India, were able to pass those examinations, on the average, in a shorter time than was usual under the old system; and it may be added that they have carried out with them a valuable amount of legal knowledge. But a further period must elapse before it can be seen how far this proficiency in languages and in law is accompanied by a corresponding degree of capacity for the practical discharge of important duties. It may, however, perhaps be stated generally that the evidence, so far as it goes, is favourable; as is shown by the following extract from a despatch written by the Government of India, on the 5th of May, 1866, and published in a return to an address of the House of Commons, dated the 26th May, 1865:—

"We would observe that as the Civil servants who were first appointed under the system of competitive examination have not yet been ten years in India, and as, consequently, the great majority of the servants so appointed are still holding very subordinate positions in the public service, it would, in our opinion, be premature to pronounce conclusively whether or not the Civil Service has on the whole been improved by the present system.

"We are inclined, however, to believe that it has; for it may at least, we think, be confidently affirmed that the present system is effective to exclude great inefficiency, which undoubtedly was not excluded under the old system; and, also, that the young men who enter the service under the present system are, as a rule, more highly educated than those who found admittance under the former system. Even if there should be some defects in the present system, and we are not now prepared to point to any, we are disposed to think that they would be more than counterbalanced by the results above-mentioned."

" On one point of importance—viz., the physical competence of the selected candidates, regarding which we believe that doubts are sometimes entertained—we are able to appeal to the testimony of Dr. Gull, of Brook Street, who has for several years acted as our chief adviser on medical questions; and who has recently stated to us in the following terms the result of his observations:—

" Having now for seven years medically examined the candidates who have passed the open competition for the Indian Civil Service, I am able to make you the following report of their physical condition.

" As the candidates have individually appeared before me I have noted the height and robustness of each. If I found an unexceptional development of the frame, I marked the candidate 100. If only moderate or mean strength, 85. If inclined to be weak, 75. I need not add, since you know, that if there were any important weakness the candidate was rejected.

" I find in the first division	-	-	-	295
,, in the second division	-	-	-	121
,, in the third division	-	-	-	52

" The mean height, as far as I could ascertain it without actual measurement, was rather over 5ft. 9in.

" Though these numbers have no strictly rigid value, they still fairly express the character of the men in respect of their general vigour and appearance.

" It has been forced upon me, by the duties thus performed, that superior physical health and strength are generally essential to success in those competitive examinations.

" I have further noted that a history of healthy parents and numerous brothers and sisters coincided for the most part with the characters of strength presented by the candidate himself.

" As the candidates have had to appear before me, not only after their first competitive examination, but also just prior to their leaving for India, I have had an opportunity of observing that their status of health was somewhat higher at the second than at their first appearance." "

## SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION.

Any natural born subject of Her Majesty, who is desirous of entering the Civil Service of India, will be entitled to be examined at the different examinations, provided, before his examination, and on a day fixed by the Civil Service Commissioners, he shall have transmitted to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.:—

- (a) A certificate of his birth, showing that his age is above seventeen years and under twenty-one years;
- (b) A certificate, signed by a physician or surgeon, of his having no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him for the Civil Service of India;
- (c) Satisfactory proof of good moral character;
- (d) A statement of those of the branches of knowledge hereinafter enumerated in which he desires to be examined.

In any case in which a doubt may arise as to the eligibility of a candidate in respect of age, health, or character, such inquiries as may be necessary will be instituted by the Civil Service Commissioners.

The examination will take place only in the following branches of knowledge:—

English Language and Literature—		Marks.
Composition . . . . .	. . . . .	500
English Literature and History, including that of the Laws and Constitution . . . . .		1,000
		1,500
Language, Literature, and History of Greece . . . . .		750
"    "    "    "    Rome . . . . .		750
"    "    "    "    France . . . . .		375
"    "    "    "    Germany . . . . .		375
"    "    "    "    Italy . . . . .		375
Mathematics, Pure and Mixed . . . . .		1,250

Natural Science ; that is (1), Chemistry, including Heat ; (2) Electricity and Magnetism ; (3) Geology and Mineralogy ; (4) Zoology ; and (5) Botany	...	...	...	...	500
* * * The total (500 marks) may be obtained by adequate proficiency in any one or more of the five branches of knowledge included under this head.					
Moral Sciences ; that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy	...	...	...	...	500
Sanskrit Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	375
Arabic Language and Literature	...	...	...	...	375
					<hr/>
					7,125

The merit of the persons examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each branch in the preceding regulation denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it.

No candidate will be allowed any marks in respect of any subject of examination unless he shall be considered to possess a competent knowledge of that subject.\*

The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary.

The marks obtained by each candidate, in respect

\* No candidate will be considered to possess "competent knowledge."

Of English composition unless he obtain *one sixth* of the maximum.

„ English Literature, &c.	„	<i>one sixth</i>	„
„ Language, &c., of Greece	„	<i>one sixth</i>	„
„ Language, &c., of Rome	„	<i>one sixth</i>	„
„ Language, &c., of France	„	<i>one half</i>	„
„ Language, &c., of Germany	„	<i>one half</i>	„
„ Language, &c., of Italy	„	<i>one half</i>	„
„ Mathematics (Pure)	„	<i>one tenth</i>	„
„ Mathematics (Mixed)	„	<i>one tenth</i>	„
„ Natural Science	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Chemistry	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Electricity and Magnetism	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Natural History	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Geology	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Mineralogy	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Moral Sciences	„	<i>one fourth</i>	„
„ Sanskrit	„	<i>one sixth</i>	„
„ Arabic	„	<i>one sixth</i>	,

of each of the subjects in which he shall have been examined, will be added up, and the names of those candidates who shall have obtained a greater aggregate number of marks than any of the remaining candidates will be set forth in order of merit, and such candidates shall be deemed to be selected candidates for the Civil Service of India. They shall be permitted to choose, according to the order in which they stand, as long as a choice remains, the Presidency (and in Bengal, the division of the Presidency) to which they shall be appointed.

#### RULES TO BE OBSERVED DURING THE EXAMINATION.

1. No candidate will be allowed to quit the Examination Room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates arriving after the expiration of that half hour will not be admitted.
2. It is requested that the number placed in the margin (and *not* the name of the candidate) be placed at the head of each sheet of paper sent in to the Examiners.
3. Candidates are requested to write on one side only of the paper supplied to them.
4. No candidate who has left the Examination Room during the hours assigned to paper-work will be permitted to return to the paper which he quitted.
5. Candidates wishing for explanations of the questions before them should apply to the Examiners.
6. Any candidate detected in the use of a book or manuscript brought with him for his assistance, or in copying from the papers of any other candidate, or in giving or receiving assistance of any description, will be regarded as disqualified, and his name will be removed from the list.
7. There will be a *vivâ voce* examination in each subject.
8. Candidates are requested to communicate in writing to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners their

addresses during the examination, and to inform him of any changes of address.

The subjects are generally taken up for examination in the following order :—

*First Two Days.*—English Literature and History, and English Composition.

*Third Day.*—French language, &c.

*Fourth and Fifth Days.*—Language, Literature, and History of Rome.

*Fifth and Sixth Days.*—Language, Literature, and History of Greece.

*Seventh Day.*—Sanskrit.

*Eighth Day.*—Moral Science.

*Ninth Day.*—Natural Science.

*Tenth and Eleventh Days.*—Mathematics.

*Twelfth Day.*—German, &c.

*Thirteenth Day.*—Italian, &c.

*Fourteenth Day.*—Arabic, &c.

This order is, of course, optional, and can be changed at any moment by the Examiners.

#### INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE SELECTED CANDIDATES.

Selected candidates before proceeding to India will be held on probation for two years,\* during which time

\* The Secretary of State for India in Council has authorised the Civil Service Commissioners to state that it is his intention to allow the sum of £100 for the first year of probation, and £200 for the second year, to each selected candidate who shall have passed the required examinations to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, and shall have complied with such rules as may be laid down for the guidance of selected candidates. All selected candidates will be required, after having passed the second periodical examination, to attend at the India Office for the purpose of entering into an agreement binding themselves, amongst other things, to refund in certain cases the amount of their allowance in the event of their failing to proceed to India. If a candidate is under age a surety is required. After passing the Final Examination each candidate will be required to attend again at the India Office, with the view of entering into covenants and giving a bond for £1,000, jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same. The stamps payable by civilians on these documents amount to £3 10s. Candidates rejected at the Final Examination will in no case be allowed to present themselves for re-examination.

they will be examined periodically with the view of testing their progress in the following subjects:—

							Marks.
1.	{ Sanskrit	...	...	...	...	...	500
	{ Vernacular Languages of India (each)					...	400
2.	The History and Geography of India	...				...	350
3.	The General Principles of Jurisprudence and the Elements of Hindu and Mohammedan Law	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
4.	Political Economy	...	...	...	...	...	350

In this, as in the open competition, the merit of the candidates examined will be estimated by marks, and the number set opposite to each subject denotes the greatest number of marks that can be obtained in respect of it. The examination will be conducted by means of printed questions and written answers, and by *vivâ voce* examination, as may be deemed necessary. The marks obtained at each of such periodical examinations will be added to those previously or subsequently obtained. The last of these examinations will be held at the close of the second year of probation, and will be called the "Final Examination." By the merit then shown it will be decided whether a selected candidate is qualified for the Civil Service of India.

No candidate will be permitted to proceed to India until he shall have passed the Final Examination, and received a certificate of qualification from the Civil Service Commissioners, or after he shall have attained the age of twenty-four years.

The selected candidates who at the Final Examination shall be found to have a competent knowledge of the subjects above specified, shall be adjudged to have passed, and to be entitled to be appointed to the Civil Service of India.

The seniority in the Civil Service of India of the selected candidates shall be determined according to the order in which they stand on the list resulting from the Final Examination.

No person will, even after passing the Final Examination, be allowed to proceed to India unless he shall comply

with the regulations in force at the time for the Civil Service of India, and shall be of sound bodily health and good moral character. The Civil Service Commissioners will require such further evidence on these points as they may deem necessary before granting their certificate of qualification.

Applications from persons desirous to be admitted as candidates are to be addressed to the Secretary to the Civil Service Commissioners, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

The Civil Service Commissioners state that it "is expected that the selected candidates will at once begin to prepare for their further examination. They will remember that they have been selected on the ground of superior proficiency in subjects which (with the exception of Arabic and Sanskrit) are included within the ordinary range of English education. The Civil Service Commissioners believe that no better presumptive evidence of fitness can be obtained ; but it must rest with the candidates themselves to give more conclusive evidence, by showing aptitude in acquiring the special knowledge necessary for them in the positions which they hope to gain. It is not improbable that they will in some cases be reluctant to give up the pursuit of university distinction ; but, if well advised, they will at once lay aside other subjects in order that they may devote themselves the more assiduously to those in which they will be examined. It should be distinctly understood that in the Further Examination the requirements of universities or colleges will not be regarded as affording an excuse for imperfect preparation. Each candidate in choosing his place of residence for the year should carefully consider what facilities will be afforded him for the prosecution of his studies ; and in this respect it should be remembered that London has advantages for the study of law which can be obtained in no other part of the United Kingdom."

The following instructions relate to the several subjects of the Further Examination.

#### I.—LANGUAGES.

Every candidate will be required to pass, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, in two vernacular languages

current in his Presidency or division of Presidency. The languages prescribed for the several presidencies are the following:—

N.W. Provinces, OUDE and the PUNJAB...	...	...	...	...	Hindi. Hindustani.
-BENGAL (Lower Provinces)	...	...	...	...	Bengali. Hindustani.
MADRAS	...	...	...	...	Tamil. Telugu.
BOMBAY	...	...	...	...	Gujarati. Marathi.

The final test of qualification in each of these languages will include a sound knowledge of the grammar, facility in translating from and into the language, familiarity with the written character, and some proficiency in speaking the language.

In addition to the two prescribed languages, candidates may take up any one or more of the other vernacular languages of India (including, besides those named above, Arabic, Persian, Canarese, Malayalam, and others), for each of which 400 marks will be assigned. They are also at liberty to take up Sanskrit, for which 500 marks are assigned. But proficiency in these additional languages will not be accepted as compensating for deficiency in those which are prescribed.

## II.—LAW.

Examinations will be held under the following heads:—

1. General Jurisprudence.
2. Proceedings in English Courts of Justice, with some of the leading principles of the Law of Evidence.
3. Laws of India.

1. Under the head of “General Jurisprudence” candidates will be expected to have mastered the contents of the following books, or such portions of them as may be indicated by special instructions:—

"Blackstone's Commentaries," edited by R. M. Kerr,  
LL.D., Vol. I. (containing the "Introduction"  
and the "Rights of Persons").

Austin's "Jurisprudence," Vol. I.

The "Institutes of Justinian," edited by Sandars.

Maine's "Ancient Law."

"Studies in Roman Law, with Comparative Views of  
the Laws of France, England, and Scotland."  
By Lord Mackenzie.

Bentham's "Theory of Legislation." By Dumont.\*

2 Under the second head every candidate is required to send in at least six weeks before each half-yearly examination, reports of a specified number of cases heard by himself in courts of justice, in accordance with the regulations set forth below. Should, however, the set of reports sent in by a candidate in any half year fall below a reasonable standard, either in the choice of subject-matter or in the manner of treating it, or should the *vivâ voce* examination show that no sufficient knowledge of the meaning and conduct of the proceedings reported has been gained, the candidate may be required to attend and report a further number of cases from such courts as the Civil Service Commissioners may prescribe.

The object aimed at in this course of reporting is, that the candidate should acquire clear ideas as to the conduct of a judicial inquiry into such facts as form the ordinary staple of business in the civil and criminal courts of this country, and some familiarity with the principles on which the rules of evidence and procedure enforced in those courts are founded. Candidates will, therefore, do well to avoid, rather than to select, for the first year at least, cases involving abstruse legal questions or difficult technicalities.

The following points are to be attended to in the preparation, &c., of the reports:—

(a) Each report should contain the title of the court, the names of the judge and the parties, the time

\* An English translation is published by Trübner and Co., Paternoster Row.

and place of trial, and the matter of the charge, cause of action, &c. The reports should state, fully and methodically, the substance of the evidence given (reporting it in the first person, and marking whether it was elicited in chief, cross, or re-examination)—the objections made to evidence, whether oral or documentary—the points, if any, on which a conflict of evidence has arisen—the arguments of counsel—the view taken by the judge—and the ultimate result; besides noting the course of procedure, and any other details which may appear worthy of observation.

- (b) The candidate is to underline, in the body of his report, such portions of the evidence as appear to him specially cogent and material, and to state in the margin opposite, in the shortest possible note, the reason why.
- (c) In addition to the more extended report, a very short analytical statement of each case is to be given, showing, in criminal cases, the facts necessary to constitute the offence charged, and in civil cases, the exact points in issue, with the bearing of the evidence upon them. In working out this summary, clearness and precision should be steadily kept in view.
- (d) Each candidate is to append to his reports a declaration that they have been obtained by his personal attendance in court, and are *bond fide* his own composition, without revision or help given by another person, or derived from another report.
- (e) Foolscap paper is to be used (on one side only) with a margin; and attention must be paid to hand-writing, which should be clear and large.

The Commissioners will, if applied to, endeavour to facilitate the admission of candidates to those courts of justice in which any special arrangement for their accommodation can be made.

Candidates will also be required to show a fair acquaint-

ance with the leading principles of the *Law of Evidence*; and at each periodical examination a paper will be set embracing questions under one or more of the following heads:—

Grounds of Belief.

Best Evidence.

Secondary Evidence.

Hearsay

Confession.

Examination of Witnesses.

Interpretation of Writings.

The functions of a Judge as distinguished from those of a Jury.

Questions upon the application of these principles to the cases heard by candidates in courts of justice will be put to them in the course of a *vivâ voce* examination on such cases.

3. The examination in the *Laws of India* will include papers and *vivâ voce* examination in the following branches:—

(a) The Letters Patent issued under the Act 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104, for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India.\*

(b) The Code of Civil Procedure.†

(c) The Indian Penal Code.‡

(d) The Code of Criminal Procedure.§

(e) The Intestate and Testamentary Succession (British India) Act, 1865.||

\* Copies of these Letters Patent will be delivered to candidates at the proper time.

† The book recommended is the work by Wm. Macpherson, Esq., published by R. C. Lepage and Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, Fleet Street. By the favour of the author, candidates will be permitted to purchase this work at the trade price, on making direct application to the publishers.

‡ Candidates are recommended to read The Indian Penal Code, illustrated by Mr. Mayne, or the work by Messrs. Morgan and Macpherson; the latter of which may be obtained on the terms mentioned in the preceding note, from Hay and Co., 13, Carey Street, Lincoln's Inn.

§ May be obtained from Messrs. Allen, 13, Waterloo Place, London.

|| Copies will be given to candidates at the proper time. This Act has been published, with a Commentary and Notes, by Mr. W. Stokes.

- (f) Hindu Law.
- (g) Mohammedan Law.

### III.—HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

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     by Professor Wilson.  
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 Kaye's "Life of Lord Metcalfe."  
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### IV.—POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The works recommended are:—  
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*A List of Works which may be obtained in this country  
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EXTRACT FROM FINANCIAL LETTER to INDIA, dated  
25th November, 1862. No. 193.

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2. They must subscribe and send in to the Military Secretary, India Office, Westminster, a declaration according to the annexed form.

This declaration must be accompanied by the following documents :—

- (a) Proof of age, either by extract from the register of the parish in which the candidate was born, or by his own declaration, pursuant to the Act 5 and 6 Will. IV., c. 62; such extract and declaration respectively bearing the stamps required by law.
- (b) A certificate of moral character from a magistrate, or a minister of the religious denomination to which the candidate belongs, who has personally known him for at least two preceding years.
- (c) The candidate must possess a diploma in surgery, or a licence to practise it, as well as a degree in medicine, or a licence to practise it in Great Britain or Ireland.
- (d) Degrees, diplomas, licences, and certificates of their registration in accordance with the Medical Act of 1858, must be lodged at the India Office, for examination and registry, at least one fortnight before the candidate appears for examination.

3. On producing the foregoing qualifications, the candidate will be examined by the Examining Board at Chelsea Hospital in the following subjects :—

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Surgery.

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4. The eligibility of each candidate for the Indian Medical Service will be determined by the result of the examinations in these subjects only.

5. Candidates, who desire it, will be examined in Comparative Anatomy, Zoology, and Botany, with special reference to *Materia Medica*, and the number of marks gained in these subjects will be added to the total number of marks obtained in the obligatory part of the examination by candidates who shall have been found qualified for admission, and whose position on the list of successful competitors will thus be improved in proportion to their knowledge of these branches of science.

The subjects for this part of the examination will be taken from the following books :—

- (1) "Animal Kingdom," by W. S. Dallas, F.L.S.
- (2) "Outlines of the Structure and Functions of the Animal Kingdom," by Rymer Jones; or "Cours Élémentaire d'Histoire Naturelle," par Milne Edwards.
- (3) Lindley's "School Botany," Lindley's "Medical and Economic Botany," Henfrey's "Elementary Course of Botany."

Candidates, who may desire it, may also be examined in the Elements of Physics and in Physical Geography. The following books are recommended for this purpose :—

- (1) "Elements of Natural Philosophy," by Golding Bird and C. Brooks.
- (2) "Physical Geography," by Mrs. Somerville.

7. The Examiners in London will prepare a list in

order of merit, with the marks affixed in the different subjects, to be transmitted to the Director-General and communicated to the Professors of the Army Medical School. If any candidate is found to be deficient in any particular subject, this shall be stated, in order that he may receive special instruction on the point at Netley.

8. After passing his preliminary examination, every candidate will be required to attend one entire course of practical instruction at the Army Medical School, before being admitted to his examination for a commission, on—

- (1) Hygiene.
- (2) Clinical and Military Medicine.
- (3) Clinical and Military Surgery.
- (4) Pathology of Diseases and Injuries incident to Military Service.

These courses are to be of not less than four months' duration.

9. At their conclusion, the candidate will be required to pass an examination on the subjects taught in the school. The examination will be conducted by the professors of the school.

The Director-General, or any medical officer deputed by him, may be present and take part in the examination. If the candidate give satisfactory evidence of being qualified for the practical duties of an Army Medical Officer, he will be eligible for a commission as Assistant-Surgeon. The commissions of Assistant-Surgeons bear date from the day of joining at the Army Medical School.

10. During the period of his residence at the Army Medical School, each candidate will receive an allowance of 5s. per diem, with quarters, or 7s. per diem without quarters, to cover all costs of maintenance; and he will be required to provide himself with uniform (viz., the regulation undress uniform of an Assistant-Surgeon of the British Service, but without the sword).

11. All candidates will be required to conform to such rules of discipline as the Senate may, from time to time, enact.

The persons who shall be pronounced by the Examiners to be the best qualified in all respects will be appointed to fill the requisite number of appointments as Assistant-Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Army. Their position on the list of Assistant-Surgeons will be determined by the combined results of the preliminary and of the final examinations, and, so far as the requirements of the service will permit, they will have the choice of presidency in India, according to their position on that list.

12. All Assistant-Surgeons who shall neglect or refuse to proceed to India under the orders of the Secretary of State for India within two months of the date of their appointment will be considered as having forfeited it, unless special circumstances shall justify a departure from this regulation.

13. The physical fitness of candidates will be determined previously to examination, at Chelsea Hospital, by a Board of Medical Officers, who are required to certify that the candidate's vision is sufficiently good to enable him to perform any surgical operation without the aid of glasses. A moderate degree of myopia would not be considered a disqualification, provided it did not necessitate the use of glasses during the performance of operations, and that no organic disease existed.

Every candidate must also be free from organic disease of other organs, and from constitutional weakness, or other disability likely to unfit him for Military Service in India.

#### DECLARATION AND SCHEDULE OF QUALIFICATIONS, TO BE FILLED UP BY CANDIDATES.

Christian and surname at full length.

I , years of age in last, vide accompanying certificate, a Candidate for employment as Assistant-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service, do hereby attest my readiness to engage for that service, and to proceed on duty immediately on being gazetted.

I declare that I labour under no mental or constitutional disease, nor any imperfection or disability that

can interfere with the most efficient discharge of the duties of a Medical Officer.

The Dates of Graduations and the Universities or Colleges are to be stated.

I have the Degree of A.M. or A.B. from the

I have the Degree of M.D. or M.B. from the

I have a Licence to Practise Medicine from the

I have a Diploma in Surgery from the

(Signature at full length)

(Date)

(Place of Residence)

Candidates who desire to be examined in Natural History are to sign the following declaration :—

It is my intention to undergo the examination in Natural History.

N.B.—This paper, when filled up, is to be returned under cover to the Military Secretary, India Office, London, S.W.

The examinations for admission to the Indian Medical Service will usually take place twice a year—viz., in February and in August.

## CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGH AND ABSENTEE RULES.

INDIA OFFICE.—27th July, 1868.

The Secretary of State for India in Council, having confirmed the following rules promulgated by the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding leave of absence to covenanted civil servants, publishes the same in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject.

These rules will take effect from the 1st July, 1868, and are not intended to apply to covenanted civil servants who are members of the Councils of the Governor-General, or of the Governors of Bombay and Madras, or who are judges of a high court.

*Rules regarding Leave of Absence to Covenanted Civil Servants.*

DEFINITIONS.

1. In the following Rules,

“Actual Service” includes the period during which an officer is on duty, also periods spent on Privilege and Subsidiary Leave, and periods during which an officer, not on leave, may be out of employ on subsistence allowance in India.

“Extraordinary Leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under these Rules.

“Long Extraordinary Leave” means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

“Long Furlough” means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

“Salary” includes acting allowances.

An officer’s “Station” means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

FURLOUGH.

2. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any officer during the whole period of his service is limited to six years.

3. Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each officer, at the proportional rate of one year’s furlough for every four years of actual service.\*

4. No furlough shall be taken before the completion of eight years’ actual service, except under Rule 8.

5. Furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, except under Rule 8.

\* A civil servant who has taken leave on medical certificate under leave rules prior to those of 1868, will not be debited with such leave, up to the limit of one year, against furlough which would otherwise be at his credit. All such leave shall, however, be included in the maximum amount of six years fixed in Rule 2 of the Rules of 1868.

6. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

7. Except as hereinafter provided, an officer, when on furlough, shall retain a lien on his substantive appointment, or on an appointment of similar character and not less salary, and he shall be granted allowances at the rate of fifty per cent. of his average salary for the previous three years, or for the period which has elapsed since his last return from long furlough or long extraordinary leave, if that period be less than three years.

In calculating such average, the time spent and the allowances drawn under any leave, excepting Privilege Leave, shall be omitted.

Provided that no officer on furlough shall draw more than £1,200, or less than £300 per annum

8. Under medical certificate—

(a) Furlough may be taken on the above-mentioned conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under Rule 3.

(b) Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appointment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance, unless *he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough, and there remain some leave to his credit under Rule 3, in which case the officer will retain a lien on his appointment, and will draw allowances as calculated under Rule 7, until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year.*

(c) Furlough taken without medical certificate, or under Clause (a) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. When on furlough under this clause, an officer will not retain a lien on his appoint-

ment, and will be entitled only to subsistence allowance.\*

9. Furlough taken or extended under Rule 8 is subject to the provision of Rule 2.

10. Furlough taken in India will be reckoned from the date of the officer quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India will be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough will be determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

11. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, an officer shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowances will be calculated in the same way as his furlough allowances, but without limitation as to maximum and minimum. Provided that if the officer has, under these rules, lost his lien on his appointment, he shall draw subsistence allowance of his rank. Subsidiary leave shall count as service and residence.

12. Applications for furlough will in all cases be submitted to the Government to which the applicant is subordinate, and will be dealt with in such manner as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

13. Subject to the exigencies of the service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time, and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay,

\* The rates of subsistence allowance are:—

Per Mensem.

For a civil servant of twelve or more years' standing ... ...	Rs. 400
For a civil servant of more than eight but less than twelve years' standing ... ... ... ...	320
For a civil servant of not more than eight years' standing ... ...	250

as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs will be granted under these rules.

14. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these rules, will be granted without restriction.

15. If, owing to the exigencies of the service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of officers who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate will be granted in the following order :—

The applicant to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule 3 shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning, in the case of an officer who has not taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of arrival in India; and in the case of an officer who has taken long extraordinary leave or long furlough, from the date of his return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in this respect, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Gradation List.

16. The term of *residence* qualifying for pension shall be twenty-one years, but no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

17. The term of *service* qualifying for pension shall be twenty-five years.

#### PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the State, an officer who has completed eleven months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary, retaining a lien on his appointment whether substantive or officiating. Provided that in the case of his holding an officiating appointment, such lien and his acting allowance will cease on the resumption of charge by the officer to whom the substantive appointment belongs.

19. In the same manner, and under the same conditions, two or three months' privilege leave may be taken

when an officer has completed continuous duty of twenty-two or thirty-three months respectively.

20. Privilege leave may, at the discretion of the local Government, be taken in separate instalments. No second instalment shall be taken until after the completion of six months' continuous duty from the expiry of the first instalment. In this case, the eleven months qualifying for fresh privilege leave will be reckoned from the expiry of the first instalment, the period of the second instalment being omitted from the calculation.

Provided that the whole privilege leave taken at any one time shall not exceed three months, and that no accumulation of privilege leave beyond that period shall be admitted.

21. If an officer shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he shall continue absent for more than one week, his office shall become vacant.

22. Privilege leave will be reckoned as residence and service.

#### SPECIAL LEAVE.

23. Special leave, on urgent private affairs, may be granted at the discretion of the local Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of retention of a lien on appointment, of allowance drawn during the leave, and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough. Special leave shall not be reckoned as residence.

24. Rule 21 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to an officer over-staying special leave.

25. Special leave may be repeated without allowances after intervals of at least six years' service.

#### GENERAL.

26. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if an officer absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

27. Subject to considerations of State, there will be no restriction as to the places where an officer may reside when on leave.

28. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England.

*Temporary Rules.*

29. Whatever aggregate amount out of the three years' furlough and three years' sick leave, under the rules until now in force, at present remains to be taken by an officer under the said rules, shall remain to be taken by him under rules now promulgated.

30. Any officer now in the service shall, when next proceeding on furlough, elect whether he will draw allowances at the higher minimum rate of £500 per annum (not exceeding his total salary at the time). If he shall so elect, he will in any future furlough be limited, as to allowance, to the lower maximum rate of £1,000 per annum.

31. Any officer now absent on leave, who has no appointment, may on his return, and until he again holds an appointment carrying equal pay to that of the substantive appointment which he last held, draw the subsistence allowance of his rank, together with seventy-five per cent. of the pay of any appointment in which he shall officiate. Provided that the total salary so drawn by him shall not exceed the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating. This rule shall apply to any officer who may have already returned from furlough.

32. Any officer now absent on furlough, or under medical certificate, may elect whether the remainder of his leave shall be taken under these rules from the date of their promulgation. If he shall so elect, Rule 30 shall apply to him.

*Rules regarding Acting Allowances.*

1. An officer holding a substantive appointment, and officiating in an appointment of a higher grade or class, shall draw acting allowance calculated at thirty per cent. on the first 2,000 rupees, and twenty per cent. on the re-

mainder of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

Provided that if the acting allowance so calculated do not amount to two-thirds of the difference between the pay of the two appointments, it shall be raised to two-thirds.

Provided further, that in no case shall the whole salary so drawn exceed the pay of the appointment in which the officer is officiating.

2. An officer holding no substantive, but only an officiating appointment, shall, subject to the provision in Rule 1, draw, in addition to the subsistence allowance of his rank, fifty per cent. of the pay of the appointment in which he is officiating.

3. In the case of an officer officiating in an appointment the pay of which is progressive, his acting allowance shall be calculated on the mean pay of the said appointment, provided that the whole salary so drawn shall not exceed the minimum pay of the said appointment.

*Rules regarding leave of absence to Chaplains, in supersession of all previous rules and orders on the subject.*

*Approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 12th of November, 1868. These rules to come into force from the 1st of August, 1868.*

#### DEFINITIONS.

1. In the following rules, "Actual Service" includes the period during which a Chaplain is on duty, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods during which a Chaplain not on leave may be out of employ in India.

"Extraordinary Leave" means any leave granted otherwise than under these rules.

"Long Extraordinary Leave" means extraordinary leave extending beyond a period of three months.

"Long Furlough" means furlough extending beyond a period of three months.

"Salary" includes acting allowances.

A Chaplain's "Station" means that station to which he stands appointed, or such other place as the Government to which he is subordinate may determine.

### FURLough.

2. The maximum period of furlough which can be granted to any Chaplain during the whole period of his service, is limited to six years.

3. Subject to the above limit, furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Chaplain at the rate of one-fourth of his actual service, after adding thereto one year.

EXAMPLE.—A Chaplain who has completed nine years' actual service will be credited with one-fourth of ten years, *i.e.*, two and a half years' furlough.

4. Subject to the same limit, leave on medical certificate to the extent of one year, taken prior to the promulgation of these Rules, shall not be deducted from the furlough credited to a Chaplain under Rule 3.

4a. Except under Rule 8, furlough shall not be taken until the completion of seven years' actual service, nor in excess of the period of furlough at credit under Rules 3 and 4.

5. Except under Rule 8(b), furlough shall not be repeated until three years from the date of the last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough.

6. The maximum term of furlough to be taken at any one time shall be two years.

7.\* Except under Rule 8, a Chaplain when on furlough shall be granted allowances at the rates noted below.

8. Under medical certificate—

(a) Furlough may be taken on the above conditions, without reference to the amount at credit under Rule 3.

	Per annum.
*Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland	£600
Senior Chaplains, and Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland	500
Junior ditto, ditto	350

(b)\* Furlough for a period not exceeding one year may be taken, even if less than three years have elapsed since the last return from long extraordinary leave or long furlough. When on furlough under this clause, a Chaplain shall be entitled to only the allowances noted in the margin, unless he has completed six months' actual service since his last return from long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, and there remains some leave to his credit under Rule 3, in which case a Chaplain shall draw the full allowances mentioned in Rule 7, until that credit be exhausted, but in no case for a period exceeding one year.

(c) Furlough taken without medical certificate, or under clause (a) of this rule, may be extended beyond two years for a period not exceeding one year. During the period of extension of furlough beyond two years under this clause, a Chaplain shall be entitled to the allowances mentioned in the note to Rule 7(b).

9. Furlough taken or extended under Rule 8 shall be subject to the provision of Rule 2.

10. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date of the Chaplain quitting his station to the date of his return thereto. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation to the date of return.

In the event of the furlough being taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be determined by the above rules, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

11. For the interval elapsing between departure from his station and the commencement of furlough, and

	Per annum.					
*Archdeacon and the Senior Chaplain of the Church of						
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	£480
Senior Chaplains	...	...	...	...	...	384
Junior ditto	...	...	...	...	...	300

between the termination of furlough and the re-arrival at his station, a Chaplain shall be allowed subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding in each case thirty days. During those periods his allowances shall be the same as during the furlough to which the said leave is subsidiary.

12. Subject to the exigencies of the Service, both as regards the number of furloughs available at any one time, and as regards individual applications, of which exigencies the Government of India, Madras, or Bombay, as the case may be, shall be exclusively the judge, furloughs shall be granted under these rules.

13. All applications for furlough under medical certificate, in accordance with these rules, shall be granted without restriction.

14. If, owing to the exigencies of the Service, it may be necessary to place any limit on the number of Chaplains who may be absent on furlough at the same time, applications not supported by medical certificate shall be granted in the following order:—

The applicant to whose credit the greatest amount of furlough remains under Rule 3 shall have the preference.

If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, the preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in India is longest, reckoning in the case of a Chaplain who has not taken long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, from the date of his arrival in India, and in the case of a Chaplain who has taken long extraordinary leave, or long furlough, from the date of his last return from such leave or furlough.

If two or more applicants are equal in both respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Graduation List.

#### PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

15. Subject to the exigencies of the State, a Chaplain who has completed five months' continuous duty may take privilege leave for one month without deduction from his salary or house-rent, but with loss of conveyance and gaol allowances.

16. In the same manner, and under the same conditions, two or three months' privilege leave may be taken when a

Chaplain has completed continuous duty of ten months and fifteen months respectively.

17. If a Chaplain shall overstay his privilege leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent.

#### SPECIAL LEAVE.

18. Special leave on urgent private affairs may be granted at the discretion of the Government for a period not exceeding six months. In respect of allowances to be drawn during the leave and of subsidiary leave, the conditions of special leave shall be the same as those prescribed for furlough under Rules 7 and 11.

19. Rule 17 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to a Chaplain overstaying special leave.

20. Special leave may be repeated, without allowances, after intervals of at least six years' actual service.

#### GENERAL.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Governor-General of India in Council may from time to time prescribe.

22. Furlough, privilege leave, and special leave shall not be taken as such in continuation of each other; but if a Chaplain absent on one of these classes of leave be allowed to change it for another, the whole period of his absence shall be held to be under the class of leave for which it was changed.

23. Subject to considerations of State, there shall be no restriction as to the places where a Chaplain may reside when on leave.

24. Leave allowance shall be payable monthly if payment is taken in India, and quarterly if payment is taken in England. When furlough is taken in England, an advance of the first quarter's allowances may be made in India. Such advance shall not be recoverable in case of death.

25. The term of *residence* qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January, 1854, fifteen years; and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, seventeen years; but

no leave, except privilege leave and subsidiary leave, shall count as residence.

26. The term of *service* qualifying for pension shall be, in the case of Chaplains appointed before the 11th January, 1854, eighteen years; and in the case of Chaplains appointed on or after that date, twenty years. Leave of absence in India taken prior to the 25th August, 1864, shall count as service for pension, and shall not be reckoned as furlough under these rules.

NOTE.—Chaplains who came to Europe under the furlough rules previously in force are allowed the benefits of the above rules, should they so elect, from the 1st August, 1868.

### LIST OF EXAMINERS.

Subjoined is a list containing the names of all the gentlemen who have taken part in the examinations for the Civil Service of India, from the time when they were placed under the superintendence of the Civil Service Commissioners in 1858.

*English Language and Literature*.—Rev. Dr. Angus ; M. Arnold, Esq., M.A. ; T. Arnold, Esq., M.A. ; L. H. Courtney, Esq., M.A. ; Professor Craik ; G. W. Dasent, Esq., D.C.L. ; J. G. Fitch, Esq. ; Professor Masson ; Rev. Professor Maurice ; Rev. H. G. Robinson, M.A. ; T. C. Sandars, Esq., M.A. ; Wm. Smith, Esq., LL.D. ; C. Knight Watson, Esq., M.A.

*Greek and Latin*.—Rev. C. Badham, D.D. ; Rev. W. E. Buckley, M.A. ; Rev. W. Dobson, M.A. ; Rev. J. W. Donaldson, D.D. ; Rev. O. Gordon, B.D. ; Rev. W. E. Jelf, B.D. ; Rev. Dr. Kennedy ; Rev. W. C. Lake, M.A. ; Rev. C. Merivale, D.C.L. ; Rev. Professor Rawlinson ; H. J. Roby, Esq., M.A. ; Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D.

*French*.—Rev. P. H. E. Brette ; M. Jules Bué ; Professor Cassal ; M. J. B. O. Dupont ; Professor Karcher.

*German*.—Professor Aufrecht ; Professor Buchheim ; Professor Heimann ; Professor G. Kinkel ; Professor Max Müller ; Rev. Dr. Schöell ; Rev. Dr. Walbaum.

*Italian*.—Count C. Arrivabene, LL.D. ; Sir J. Lacaita ; Professor Pistrucci ; Count Saffi.

*Mathematics*.—Rev. B. M. Cowie, B.D. ; Rev. C. Graves, D.D. ; Rev. J. W. L. Heaviside, M.A. ; W. Hopkins, Esq., M.A. ; Rev. Professor Price ; E. J. Routh, Esq., M.A. ; Rev. George Salmon, M.A. ; Professor H. J. S. Smith ; P. G. Tait, Esq., M.A. ; I. Todhunter, Esq., M.A. ; Rev. R. Townsend, M.A.

*Moral Science*.—Professor Bain ; Rev. Professor Grote ; Rev. Professor Maurice ; Rev. M. Pattison, B.D.

*Natural Science*.—Professor G. J. Allman ; Dr. W. B. Carpenter, F.R.S. ; Professor Liveing ; Professor Morris ; Balfour Stewart, Esq. ; Professor Wyville Thomson.

*Jurisprudence*.—Professor Abdy ; Professor Bernard ; W. Macpherson, Esq. ; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D. ; T. C. Sandars, Esq.

*Law of Evidence, &c.*.—F. Lushington, Esq., M.A.

*Law of India*.—J. D. Bell, Esq. ; E. S. Dale, Esq. ; Sir H. B. Harrington, K.S.I. ; J. F. Leith, Esq. ; A. G. Macpherson, Esq. ; W. Macpherson, Esq. ; H. S. Maine, Esq., LL.D.

*Political Economy*.—Professor Cairnes ; R. H. Hutton, Esq. ; C. Neate, Esq., M.A. ; Rev. J. E. T. Rogers, M.A.

*History and Geography of India*.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D. ; Professor E. B. Cowell ; J. Dowson, Esq. ; C. Erskine, Esq. ; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L. ; J. C. Marshman, Esq. ; Professor Max Müller ; Professor H. H. Wilson.

*Arabic*.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

*Bengali*.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D. ; Professor E. B. Cowell ; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L. ; Rev. Dr. Kay ; J. C. Marshman, Esq. ; Professor H. H. Wilson.

*Braj Bhakha*.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

*Canarese*.—Rev. D. Sanderson.

*Gujarati*.—Rev. Dr. Glasgow ; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq. ; Mahiputram Rupram, Esq.

*Hindi*.—Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L.

*Hindustani*.—J. R. Ballantyne, Esq., LL.D. ; J. Dow-

son, Esq. ; Fitz Edward Hall, Esq., D.C.L. ; Col. Rowlandson ; Professor H. H. Wilson.

*Malayalam*.—Rev. J. G. Beuttler.

*Marathi*.—Rev. Dr. M. Mitchell ; Dadábhái Naoroji, Esq. ; W. S. Price, Esq. ; Rev. J. S. S. Robertson.

*Oriya*.—R. N. Shore, Esq.

*Persian*.—Col. J. W. J. Ouseley.

*Sanskrit*.—Professor E. B. Cowell ; Professor Max Müller ; Professor Monier Williams.

*Tamil*.—W. H. Bayley, Esq. ; E. W. Bird, Esq. ; D. F. Carmichael, Esq. ; C. F. Chamier, Esq. ; Rev. D. Fenn ; Rev. S. Hobbs ; Rev. T. Spratt ; H. Stokes, Esq.

*Telugu* —D. F. Carmichael, Esq. ; J. Dowson, Esq. ; J. Goldingham, Esq. ; H. Morris, Esq. ; H. Newill, Esq.

## II.—SALARIES OF THE VARIOUS OFFICIALS

ON THE

ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE PRESIDENCIES OF BENGAL.

MADRAS, AND BOMBAY.



# A TABLE

Showing the amount of emolument attached to some of the principal classes of appointments in the Civil Service of India:—

Position.	Salary.	
	Rupees per Month.*	Pounds Sterling per Year.*
<b>BENGAL.</b>		
Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors . . . . .	400	480
Ditto, when vested with full powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector . . . . .	500	600
Joint Magistrates and Deputy Collectors:—		
Second grade . . . . .	700†	840†
First grade . . . . .	900†	1,080†
Ditto in North-West Provinces . . . . .	1,000	1,200
Magistrates and Collectors:—		
Second class . . . . .	1,500	1,800
First class . . . . .	1,916	2,300
Ditto in North-West Provinces . . . . .	2,250	2,700
Civil and Sessions Judges . . . . .	2,500	3,000
Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit . . . . .	2,916	3,500
<b>PUNJAB.</b>		
Assistant Commissioners:—		
Fourth grade . . . . .	400	480
Third grade . . . . .	500	600
Second grade . . . . .	600	720
First grade . . . . .	700	840

\* In addition to the amounts here given as the salaries attached to particular offices, the holders of these situations appear not unfrequently to receive an extra allowance when they are in other capacities not here mentioned.

† With additional allowance of five rupees per day when employed in the interior of their respective districts.

\* \* 1 anna equals 1½d.     1 rupee equals 2s.

Position.	Salary.	
	Rupees per Month.	Pounds Sterling per Year.
<i>Punjab—continued.</i>		
Deputy Commissioners :—		
Third class . . . . .	1,000	1,200
Second class . . . . .	1,200	1,440
First class. . . . .	{ 1,500 to 2,500	{ 1,800 to 3,000
Commissioners and Superintendents of Divisions . . . . .	2,750	3,300
MADRAS.		
Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors . . . . .	427	512
Assistants to ditto, when acting Head Assistants . . . . .	627	752
Head Assistants to Collectors and Magistrates . . . . .	810	972
Assistants to ditto, when acting Sub Collectors and Joint Magistrates. . . . .	1,089	1,297
Sub Collectors and Joint Magistrates . . . . .	1,254	1,508
Ditto, when acting Collectors and Magistrates . . . . .	1,687	2,020
Collectors and Magistrates . . . . .	2,420	2,900
Civil and Sessions Judges . . . . .	2,333	2,800
BOMBAY.		
Assistants to Magistrates and Collectors:—		
Third class . . . . .	400	480
Second class . . . . .	400 & 550	480 & 650
First class . . . . .	700 & 800	840 & 960
Assistant Judges and Sessions Judges . . . . .	700	840
Ditto, Sub Collectors and Joint Magistrates . . . . .	1,400	1,680
Magistrates and Collectors . . . . .	2,333	2,800
Judges and Sessions Judges . . . . .	2,333	2,800

\* \* \* 1 anna equals 1½d.     1 rupee equals 2s.

# I.—BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

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LIST OF  
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN APPOINTMENTS  
ON THE  
BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

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# THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

				<i>Monthly Salary.</i> <i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>
1	Viceroy and Governor-General ...	...	...	20,900	0 0

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

1	Extraordinary Member ...	...	...	6,666	10 8
4	Ordinary Members	...	...	6,666	10 8
1	Financial Member	...	...	6,666	10 8
1	Foreign Secretary	...	...	4,166	0 0
1	Home Secretary ...	...	...	4,166	0 0
1	Military Secretary	...	...	3,500	0 0
1	Financial Secretary	...	...	4,166	0 0
1	Secretary P. W. Department	...	...	2,500	0 0

## PERSONAL STAFF OF THE VICEROY.

1	Private Secretary	...	...	2,000	0 0
1	Military Secretary	...	...	1,500	0 0
4	Aides-de-Camp ...	...	...	each	300 0 0
1	Surgeon ...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0

## GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

1	Lieutenant-Governor	...	...	8,333	5 4
1	Secretary to Government	...	...	3,000	0 0
1	Additional Secretary	...	...	3,000	0 0
1	Junior Secretary	...	...	1,500	0 0
1	Under Secretary	...	...	1,000	0 0
1	Assistant Secretary (Legis. Department)	...	...	1,000	0 0
1	Secretary to Government (P. W. D.)	...	...	2,500	0 0
1	Joint Secretary ...	...	...	1,988	0 0

## GOVERNMENT N.W. PROVINCES.

1	Lieutenant-Governor	...	...	8,333	5 4
				House Rent	1,100 0 0
1	Secretary to Government	...	...	2,500	0 0
1	Junior Secretary	...	...	1,200	0 0
1	Under Secretary	...	...	800	0 0
1	Secretary (P. W. D.)	...	...	2,500	0 0

## GOVERNMENT OF THE PUNJAB.

					Monthly Salary.
					Rupees. A. P.
1 Lieutenant-Governor	...	...	...	...	8,333 5 4
				Household Allowance	400 0 0
1 Private Secretary	...	...	...	...	584 0 0
1 Secretary to Government	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
1 Military Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,340 0 0
1 Secretary (P. W. D.)	...	...	...	...	2,250 0 0
1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3,333 0 0

## CENTRAL PROVINCES.

1 Chief Commissioner	...	...	..	...	4,166 10 8
				Travelling Allowance	500 0 0
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1 Officiating Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...	1,900 0 0

## PROVINCE OF OUDE.

1 Chief Commissioner	...	...	..	...	4,666 10 8
1 Secretary to Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
1 Junior Chief Commissioner	...	...	...	...	700 0 0
1 Judicial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3,500 0 0
1 Officiating Commissioner	...	...	...	...	900 0 0
1 Financial Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3,000 0 0
1 Secretary (P. W. D.)	...	...	...	...	1,958 0 0

## BRITISH BURMAH.

1 Chief Commissioner	...	...	..	...	4,166 0 0
1 Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,200 0 0

## BENGAL.

## CIVIL OFFICES.

*Foreign Department.*

1 Secretary	...	...	..	...	4,166 $\frac{2}{3}$ 0 0
1 Under Secretary	...	...	..	...	1,250 0 0
1 Assistant Secretary	...	...	..	...	1,000 0 0
1 Registrar	...	...	..	...	850 0 0
1 Deputy Registrar	...	...	..	...	450 0 0
1 Assistant ditto	...	...	..	...	418 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Bengal—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Rupees.</i>	<i>Salary. A. P.</i>
1	Assistant Registrar	...	...	...	400	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	360	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	316	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	280	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	259	0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	210	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	182	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	162	0 0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	150	0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	135	0 0
4	Ditto	...	...	...	100	0 0
3	Ditto	...	...	50, 60, 65, and 73	0 0	0 0
1	Superintendent of Printing	...	...	...	400	0 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	200	0 0
	Translators	...	...	...	50 to 285	0 0

*Home Department.*

1	Secretary	..	...	...	...	4,166	0	0
1	Under ditto	..	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Ditto ditto	..	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Assistant to Secretary	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	560	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	360	0	0
24	Assistants, 50, 66, 95, 100, 110, 127, 150, 175, 195, 200, 240, 269, 290, to					380	0	0
1	Superintendent of Printing	...	...	...	...	300	0	0

*Financial Department.*

1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	4,166	10	8
1	Under ditto	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
2	Fourth-class Officers	...	...	...	...	650	0	0
2	Fifth ditto	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
29	Assistants	...	...	...	...	50 to 400	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Comptroller-General of Accounts.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Comptroller-General	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
1	Inspector of Local Account Offices				1,700	0	0	0
	Fourth and Fifth class Officers	...			600 and 750	0	0	0
	Various Clerks	...	...	...	from 30 to 220	0	0	0

*Secretaries to Bengal Government Department.*

1	Secretary	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	0
1	Additional ditto	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	0
1	Junior ditto	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
3	Head Assistants	...	...	...	550	0	0	0
	Various other Assistants	...	...	...	from 30 to 400	0	0	0

*Accountant-General's of Bengal Department.*

1	Accountant-General	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
2	Superintendents	...	...	...	400 to 600	0	0	0
	Various other Sub Superintendents	...			60 to 400	0	0	0
1	Examiner of Classes	...	...	...	700	0	0	0
1	First Superintendent	...	...	...	300	0	0	0

*Board of Revenue.*

1	Senior Member	...	...	...	...	4,166	10	8
1	Junior Member	...	...	...	...	4,166	10	8
1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Junior Secretary	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
	Head Assistants	...	...	...	..	500	0	0
	Other Officials	...	...	...	from 50 to 300	0	0	0
1	Intendant Presidency Opium Godowns				500	0	0	0
1	Superintendent Government and Bonded Salt Golahs	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Registrar General	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Registrar of Assurance	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Soonderbun Commissioner	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Boundary Commissioner of Bengal and Behar				1,000	0	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Custom House.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1 Collector	...	...	...	...	2,750	0	0	0
1 Deputy Collector	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
1 Officiating Collector	...	...	...	...	1,180	0	0	0
1 Assistant Collector	...	...	...	...	950	0	0	0
Supervisors	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	0
Head Appraiser	...	...	...	...	700	0	0	0
Clerks	...	...	...	...	70 to 200	0	0	0
1 Customs Preventive Superintendent	...	...	...	...	800	0	0	0
Preventive Officers	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	0	0	0

*Calcutta Collectorate.*

1 Collector	...	...	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
1 Assessor	...	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
1 Surveyor	...	...	...	...	...	475	0	0
Clerks	...	...	...	...	...	50 to 200	0	0

*Stamp and Stationery Offices.*

1 Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1 Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
Assistants	...	...	...	...	...	120 to 300	0	0
1 Storekeeper	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0

*Presidency Gaol.*

1 Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
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*Alipore Gaol.*

1 Superintendent	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1 Printer	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Paper Currency Department.*

1 Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
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*Exchange Department.*

1 Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1 Head Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Calcutta Mint.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
					<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Mint Master	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Assistant Master	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	750	0	0
1	Head Accountant	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	First Assistant to Mint Master	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Head Mechanical Engraver	...	...	...	600	0	0
	Other Engravers	...	...	...	100 to 350	0	0

*Postal Department.*

1	Director General	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Officiating Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,750	0	0
1	Postmaster-General	...	...	...	1,950	0	0
1	Officiating ditto	...	...	...	1,362	0	0
Clerks, &c....	...	...	...	...	50 to 290	0	0
Inspecting Postmasters	...	...	...	...	150 to 400	0	0
Sub Inspecting, ditto	...	...	...	...	15 to 150	0	0
1	Postmaster, Calcutta Office	...	...	...	800	0	0
Assistants ...	...	...	...	...	40 to 230	0	0
1	Chief Inspector, British Burmah	...	...	...	600	0	0
Inspectors of Post-Offices	...	...	...	...	150 to 500	0	0
Sub ditto	...	...	...	...	50	0	0
Postmasters	...	...	...	...	75 to 300	0	0
Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	30 to 87	0	0
1	Chief Inspector, Central Provinces	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Postmaster-General, Punjab	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
1	Chief Inspecting ditto ...	...	...	...	700	0	0
Postmasters	...	...	...	...	50 to 400	0	0

*Telegraph Department.*

1	Director-General of Telegraphs	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,650	0	0
1	Officiating ditto...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Assistant to Director-General	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Superintendent of Construction	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Compiler of Telegraph Accounts	...	...	...	660	0	0
1	Superintendent of Store Department	...	...	...	710	0	0
Clerks, &c.	...	...	...	...	40 to 180	0	0

*Various Assistant Superintendents.*

2	Superintendents in Arracan and Assam	..	600	0	0
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1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Various Assistant Superintendents—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Superintendent, Bengal Division	...	...	...	950	0	0	0
1	Ditto, British Burmah	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Dacca Division	...	...	...	720	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Indore ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Nagpore ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Punjab	...	...	...	660	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Rajpootana	...	...	...	660	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Scinde	...	...	...	900	0	0	0
	Other Officials	...	...	...	... 40 to 300	0	0	0

*Surveys.*

1	Superintendent	...	...	...	...	1,300	0	0
17	Military Surveyors	...	...	...	250 to 800	0	0	0
52	Civil Assistants	...	...	...	120 to 500	0	0	0
	Computers	...	...	...	30 to 160	0	0	0
1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
	Revenue Surveyors, 1st Division	...	...	...	120 to 388	0	0	0
	Ditto	2nd Division	...	...	120 to 388	0	0	0
	Ditto	4th Division	...	...	120 to 526	0	0	0
	Ditto	5th Division	...	...	160 to 1,100	0	0	0

*Police Inspectors.*

1	Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Personal Assistant	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Inspector-General of Gaols	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
—								
1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3,166	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate, Alipore	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
5	Assistant Magistrates, ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	450	0	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	400	0	0	0
2	Deputy Magistrates and Collectors, ditto	...	...	...	700	0	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	600	0	0	0
5	Ditto	ditto	...	...	300 to 500	0	0	0
1	Superintendent of Botanical Gardens	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
1	Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	250	0	0	0

*High Court of Judicature.*

1	Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	6,000	0	0
12	Puisne Judges	...	...	...	...	4,166	0	0
1	Advocate General	...	...	...	...	3,448	8	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*High Court of Judicature—continued.*

					Monthly Salary, Rupees. A. P.
1 Standing Counsel	...	...	...	...	1,333 5 0
1 Solicitor to Government	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
1 Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 .0
1 Assistant Secretary to Council for Making Laws	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
1 Ditto	ditto		ditto	...	1,100 0 0
1 Registrar	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
1 Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1 Assistant Registrar	...	...	...	...	450 0 0
1 Receiver	...	...	...	...	400 0 0
1 Clerk of the Crown, &c.	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
1 Chief Interpreter and Translator	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
3 Translators	...	...	...	...	400 0 0
1 Chief Clerk to the Judges	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0

*Office of High Court Appellate Jurisdiction, Alipore.*

1 Deputy Registrar	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1 Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	550 0 0
Bench Clerk	...	...	...	...	200 to 500 0 0
Translators	...	...	...	...	120 to 600 0 0
Clerks	...	...	...	...	30 to 150 0 0

*Court of Small Causes.*

First Judge	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
Second ditto	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
Third ditto	...	...	...	...	1,250 0 0
Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	1,250 0 0
Fifth ditto	...	...	...	...	750 0 0
Clerks	...	...	...	...	200 to 500 0 0
Interpreter	...	...	...	...	75 to 150 0 0

*Mofussil Small Cause Courts.*

Judges, Bengal	...	...	...	...	700 to 1,500 0 0
Ditto, N.W. Provinces	...	...	...	...	800 0 0
Ditto, Punjab	...	...	...	...	700 to 900 0 0

*Judges' Court at Alipore.*

Civil and Session Judges	...	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
2 Principal Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Moonsiffs	...	...	...	...	150 to 400 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Calcutta Police.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
					<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Magistrate, South Division	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Ditto, North Division	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
1	Surgeon ...	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Head Clerk	...	...	...	400	0	0
	Other Clerks	...	...	...	60 to 175	0	0
1	Superintendent River Police	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Office of the Justices of the Peace.*

1	Chairman	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Vice Chairman	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Health Officer	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
1	Engineer	...	...	...	...	1,726	0	0
1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Superintendent of Works	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Chief Engineer, Calcutta Water Works	...	ditto	ditto	...	1,600	0	0
2	Assistant	ditto	ditto	...	...	400	0	0

*Civil Constabulary.*

1	Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
2	Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
7	First-grade District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
8	Second	ditto	ditto	...	...	800	0	0
11	Third	ditto	ditto	...	...	700	0	0
10	Fourth	ditto	ditto	...	...	600	0	0
15	Fifth	ditto	ditto	...	...	500	0	0
34	First-grade Assistant Superintendents of Police	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
25	Second	ditto	ditto	...	...	300	0	0
21	Third	ditto	ditto	...	...	250	0	0

*N.W. PROVINCES.*

1	Inspector-General	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
3	Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	...	1,400	0	0
4	First-grade District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
6	Second	ditto	ditto	...	...	800	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*N.W. Provinces—continued.*

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
						<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
8	Third-grade District Superintendents	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
8	Fourth ditto	ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0
7	Fifth ditto	ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0
6	First-grade Assistant District Superintendents					400	0	0
12	Second ditto	ditto	...	...	...	300	0	0

## PUNJAB, OUDE, AND BRITISH BURMAH.

(Officials with the same scale of salaries as above.)

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

Bishop	...	...	...	...	...	3,130	0	8
1	Archdeacon	...	...	...	...	1,126	2	0
1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
30	Senior Chaplains	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
56	Junior Chaplains	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland				...	1,126	2	0
3	Junior ditto	ditto			...	800	0	0

*Department of Public Instruction.*

1	Director	...	...	...	...	2,400	0	0
1	Inspector of Schools	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	1,150	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	750	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Ditto	ditto	...	...	...	300	0	0
Assistants from						...20 to 300	0	0

*Public Works Department.*

1	Secretary	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Under Secretary	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Inspector-General of Irrigation				...	3,000	0	0
1	Ditto, Military Works	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
Other Clerks						...50 to 400	0	0
1	Consulting Engineer	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Public Works Department—continued.*

				<i>Monthly Rupees.</i>	<i>Salary. A. P.</i>
2	Deputy Engineers	...	...	... 1,094 and 1,194	0 0
2	Officiating Engineers	...	...	... 606 and 805	0 0
36	Superintending Engineers	...	...	... 1,153	10 0
57	Executive Engineers	...	...	... 953	10 0
55	Ditto ditto	...	...	... 795	0 0
79	Ditto ditto	...	...	... 955	0 0
1	Garrison Engineer	...	...	... 735	0 0
1	Superintending Engineer	...	...	... 1,460	0 0
	Various Engineers	...	...	260 to 400	0 0
14	Chief Engineers	...	...	... 408	0 0
	Supervisors	...	...	... 290	0 0
	Overseers	...	...	... 60	0 0
3	Controllers	...	...	... 1,345	0 0
4	Deputy Controllers	...	...	... 530	0 0
	Numerous Accountants	...	...	180 to 450	0 0

*Marine Department.*

1	Registrar of Shipping	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
1	Officiating ditto	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Auditor	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Harbour Master	...	...	...	400	0	0
1	Superintendent of Government Dockyard	...	...	1,000	0	0	
1	Protector of Emigrants	...	...	700	0	0	
1	Naval Storekeeper	...	...	600	0	0	
	Pilots	...	...	150, 280, 470, 550, & 700	0	0	0
	Clerks	...	...	... 30 to 160	0	0	0

## MOFUSSIL DIRECTORY.

*Agra.*

1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	2,916	10	8
1	Judge	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Magistrate and Collector	...	...	...	...	2,250	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	523	0	0
2	Assistant Magistrates and Collectors	...	...	...	...	500	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Mofussil Directory—continued.*

				<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Assistant Magistrate and Collector	...	...	400	0	0	0
1	Ditto ditto	...	...	400	0	0	0
1	Judge of Small Cause Courts	...	...	800	0	0	0
1	Deputy Collector	...	...	600	0	0	0
	Moonsiffs	...	...	300 to 400	0	0	0
1	Commissioner of Customs	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	1,700	0	0	0
1	Collector of Customs	...	...	800	0	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	700	0	0	0
1	Surgeon	...	...	1,037	0	0	0
1	Officiating Surgeon	...	...	750	0	0	0
1	Inspector of Police	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	District Superintendent	...	...	700	0	0	0
	Assistants	...	...	100 to 300	0	0	0
2	Engincers	...	...	750 and 1,240	14	0	0
1	Assistant	...	...	455	0	0	0
2	Chaplains	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Inspector of Schools	...	...	800	0	0	0
1	Assistant Commissioner of Customs	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Superintendent of Prison	...	...	800	0	0	0
1	Controller of Accounts	...	...	1,425	0	0	0
	Postmaster-General	...	...	1,750	0	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	700	0	0	0
	Various Clerks, Assistants, Overseers, &c.			50 to 300	0	0	0

The Agra scale of salaries may be taken as a fair average of that of the various establishments scattered throughout the provinces of the Bengal Presidency.

The districts in which such or somewhat similar establishments exist are—

Ajmere.	Balasore.	Beerbhoom.
Akyab.	Balee.	Belaspore.
Allahabad.	Bancoorah.	Benares.
Allyghur.	Banda.	Bhangulpore.
Andaman Islands.	Baraitch.	Bhopal.
Assam.	Baraset.	Bhundarah.
Azimgurh.	Bareilly.	Bhurtpore.
Backergunge.	Barrackpore.	Bijnour.
Baitool.	Bassein.	Bograh.

Boolundshuhur.	Gowhatta.	Myanoung.
Budaon.	Ghurwal.	Mymensing.
Bunnoo.	Gwalior.	Mynpoory.
Bura Bunkee.	Gya.	Nagpore.
Burdwan.	Hazareebaugh.	Nepaul.
Bustee.	Hissar.	Nimar.
Buxar.	Hooghly.	Nowgong.
Cachar.	Hosheyarpore.	Nuddea.
Cawnpore.	Hoshungabad.	Nusseerabad.
Chanda.	Howrah.	Nynee Tal.
Chandernagore.	Hurdui.	Patna.
Chindwarah.	Hyderabad.	Peshawur.
Chinsurah.	Indore.	Pooree.
Chittagong.	Jaloun.	Prome.
Chumparun.	Jessore.	Pubna.
Chunar.	Jhansie.	Purneah.
Cooch Behar.	Jhelum.	Raeapore.
Cossyah.	Jhung.	Rajpootana States.
Cuttack.	Jounpore.	Rajshaye.
Dacca.	Jubbolpore.	Rangoon.
Darjeeling.	Jullunder.	Rawul-Pindee.
Dehra Doon.	Jumalpore.	Roorkee.
Dehra Ghazee Khan.	Jyepore.	Roy Bareilly.
Dehra Ismael Khan.	Kangra.	Rungpore.
Delhi.	Kheree.	Saharunpore.
Dinagepore.	Kohat.	Sarun.
Dinapore.	Kumaon.	Sawgor.
Dooars of Bootan.	Kurnal.	Serampore.
Durrung.	Kussowlie.	Shahabad.
Etah.	Lahore.	Shahjehanpore.
Etawah.	Loodianali.	Shahapore.
Ferozepore.	Lucknow.	Simla.
Furreedpore.	Maldah.	Sirsa.
Furruckabad.	Maunbhoom.	Sultanpore.
Futtehpore.	Meerut.	Tipperah.
Fyzabad.	Mhow.	Tirhoot.
Ghazeepore.	Midnapore.	Toungoo.
Gondah.	Mirzapore.	24 Pergunnahs.
Goojerat.	Monghyr.	Umballas.
Goorjranwalla.	Mooltan.	Umritsur.
Goordaspore.	Moorshedabad.	Upper Godavery.
Goorgaon.	Moradabad.	Wurdas.
Goruckpore.	Moulmein.	
Gowalparah.	Muttra.	

## II.—MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

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### LIST OF

## HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN APPOINTMENTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

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## SCALE OF MADRAS CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>
Governor	...	...	...	...	...	10,666	10	8
Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
Bishop	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	5	4
Member of Council	...	...	...	...	...	5,333	5	4
Puisne Judges	...	...	...	3,750 and	4,166	10	8	
Chief Secretary to Government	...	...	...		4,166	10	8	
Under ditto	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	
Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	3,333	5	4	
Under Secretary	ditto		ditto	...	1,000	0	0	
Secretary Public Works Department		...		...	2,250	0	0	
Joint Secretary to ditto	...	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	
Assistant Secretary Legislative Department		...		...	1,000	0	0	
Private Secretary to Governor	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	
Accountant-General	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	
Deputy Accountant-General	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
First Assistant to ditto	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	
Examiner of Claims	...	...	...	...	600	0	0	
Controller Money-Order Office	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	
Mint Master and Commissioner of Issue Paper								
Currency	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	
Astronomer and Meteorological Superintendent	...				1,050	0	0	
Assay Master	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	
Resident of Travancore	...	...	...	...	2,800	0	0	
Assistant ditto	...	...	...	600 and	1,000	0	0	
Consulting Engineer for Railways		...	...	...	2,000	0	0	
Deputy	ditto		...	...	600	0	0	
Consulting Engineer I. and C. Company		...		...	1,000	0	0	
Government Agent, Chepauk	...	...	...	...	525	0	0	
Translators	...	...	...	...	250 and	300	0	0
Superintendent of Central Museum		...	...	...	300	0	0	
Superintendent of the Government Cinchona Plantation	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	
Registrar of Diocese and Archdeaconry	...		...	...	213	5	4	
Senior Chaplain	...	...	...	...	800	0	0	
Junior Chaplain	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	
Postmaster-General	...	...	...	...	2,333	0	0	
Inspecting Postmaster	...	...	...	...	700	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

				<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
				<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Postmaster, Madras	...	...	...	700	0	0
Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Principal, Presidency College	...	...	...	500	0	0
Professor of English Literature	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Ditto, History	...	...	...	600	0	0
Ditto, Logic and Moral Philosophy	...	...	...	500	0	0
Ditto, Mathematics	...	...	...	500	0	0
Ditto, Sanskrit	...	...	...	500	0	0
Ditto, Vernacular Literature	...	...	...	400	0	0
Ditto, Law...	...	...	...	300	0	0
Chemical Examiner and Professor of Chemistry	...			1,050	0	0
Registrar of the Madras University	...	...		300	0	0
Principal of the Medical College and Physician to the General Hospital	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
Principal of the Normal School	...	...	...	600	0	0
Ditto, Civil Engineers' College	...	...	...	600	0	0
Inspector of Schools	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Ditto ditto	...	...	...	700 and 800	0	0
Deputy ditto	...	...	...	350	0	0
Head Master of the Provincial School	...	...	...	500	0	0
District Engineer	...	...	...	600 and 700	0	0
First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	300	0	0
Second Assistant ditto	...	...	...	150	0	0
Registrar-General of Assurances	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
District Registrar of ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0
Superintendent of the Government Telegraph, Madras Division	...	...	...	1,125	0	0
Assistant ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0
Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
Deputy ditto	...	...	...	700	0	0
Advocate-General	...	...	...	2,187	8	0
Solicitor	...	...	...	1,225	0	0
Administrator-General	...	...	...	600	0	0
Government Pleader	...	...	...	500	0	0
Registrar of the High Court, Original Side	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
Assistant ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0
Law Reporter	...	...	...	400	0	0
Sheriff	...	...	...	920	0	0
Clerk of the Crown and Crown Prosecutor	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
Deputy Clerk of the Crown	...	...	...	175	0	0
Judges' Clerk	...	...	...	550	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.     1 rupee equals 2s.

			<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Commissioner and Taxing Officer	...	...	933	0	0	0
Coroner	...	...	356	0	0	0
Chief Clerk to Insolvent Court	...	...	218	4	0	0
Judge, Court of Small Causes	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
Ditto	ditto	...	700, 1,000, and 1,400	0	0	0
Chief Clerk, ditto	...	...	650	0	0	0
Assistant ditto and Cashier	...	...	250	0	0	0
Inspector-General of Madras Police	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
Assistant to ditto	...	...	800	0	0	0
Deputy Inspector-General	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
Superintendent of Police	...	...	700 and 800	0	0	0
Assistant ditto { 1st class	...	...	500	0	0	0
{ 2nd class	...	...	400	0	0	0
Inspector-General of Gaols	...	...	2,083	5	4	0
Commissioner of Police	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
Deputy ditto	...	...	500	0	0	0
Magistrates of Police	...	...	800, 1,000, and 1,200	0	0	0
Joint ditto	...	...	700	0	0	0
Cantonment Magistrate	...	...	700	0	0	0
Civil and Session Judge	...	...	2,333	5	4	0
Principal Sudder Ameen	...	...	500	0	0	0
District Moonsiffs { 1st, 2nd, and { 3rd classes	...	...	200, 250, and 300	0	0	0
Senior Member of the Board of Revenue	...	...	4,000	0	0	0
Member of ditto	...	...	3,408	5	4	0
Ditto	...	...	3,016	10	8	0
Secretary	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
Sub ditto	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
Inam Commissioner	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
Special Assistant ditto	...	...	600	0	0	0
Deputy Collector of Sea Customs	...	...	700	0	0	0
Appraiser	...	...	500	0	0	0
Assistant ditto	...	...	300	0	0	0
Deputy Collectors { 1st, 2nd, 3rd, { & 4th classes	...	...	250, 350, 500, and 600	0	0	0
Health Officer	...	...	800	0	0	0
Curator of Government Books	...	...	200	0	0	0
Assessor and Collector	...	...	800	0	0	0
Director of Revenue Settlement	...	...	2,837	8	0	0
Deputy ditto	...	...	1,287	8	0	0
Assistant ditto	...	...	600	0	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.

1 rupee equals 2s.

		<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
Assistant ditto, 1st and 2nd classes	...	325 and 425	0	0	
Probationary Assistant, Revenue Settlement	...	200	0	0	
Superintendent of Revenue Survey	...	1,000	0	0	
Deputy ditto	...	575 and 750	0	0	
Assistant ditto, 1st and 2nd classes, and Probationary	...	200, 325, and 425	0	0	
Superintendent of Stamps	...	1,000	0	0	
Ditto Stationery	...	100	0	0	
Conservator of Forests	...	1,000	0	0	
Deputy ditto	...	500 and 700	0	0	
Assistants, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd classes,	200, 300, and 400	0	0		
Collector and Agent of Ganjam	...	2,850	0	0	
Ditto, Tanjore	...	2,583	0	0	
Superintendent of Mounted Police	...	200	0	0	
Collector	...	2,333	5	4	
Sub and Special Assistant	...	1,166	10	8	
Head and Senior Assistant	...	733	5	4	
Ditto	...	558	5	4	
Assistant Collector	...	350	0	0	
Master Attendant and Registrar of Shipping, Madras	...	1,500	0	0	
Deputy ditto	...	800	0	0	
Assistant ditto	...	300 and 400	0	0	
Assistant for Landing and Shipping Government Consignments	...	300	0	0	
Superintendent of Mercantile Marine	...	250	0	0	
Ditto, Diving Bell	...	150	0	0	
Master Attendant and Superintendent of Pearl Banks, Tuticorin	...	500	0	0	
Four Master Attendants	...	125, 200, and 300	0	0	
Consular Agent, Pondicherry	...	350	0	0	
Ditto, Karikal	...	250	0	0	
Ditto, Yanam	...	250	0	0	
Ditto, Mahé	...	100	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

SALARIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL  
SERVANTS ON THE MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

The rank of civil servants commences from the date of arrival at Madras ; and being thus determined, all civil servants belong to Class VI. during the first four years. From the fifth to the end of the eighth year, to Class V. From the ninth to the end of the twelfth year, to Class IV. From the thirteenth to the end of the twentieth year, to Class III. From the twenty-first to the end of the thirty-fifth year, to Class II. ; and from and after the thirty-fifth year to Class I.

					Monthly Salary. Rupees.	A.	P.
1 Governor and President in Council	...	...	...	...	10,666	10	8
CLASS I.							
1 Member of Council	...	...	...	...	5,333	5	4
CLASS II.							
1 First Member of Board of Revenue, &c.	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0
1 Civil and Session Judge, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Collector and Magistrate, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4
1 Third Member of Board of Revenue, &c.	...	...	...	...	3,634	0	0
1 Accountant-General, Madras	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1 Civil and Session Judge at Tranquebar	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Cuddalore	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Chittoor	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Chingleput	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Bellary	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Ditto, Berhampore	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1 Ditto, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1 Collector and Magistrate, Madras	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4
1 Ditto, Trevandrum	...	...	...	...	2,800	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1 Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India	...	...	...	...	6,666	10	8	
1 Collector and Magistrate, Godaverry	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, South Canara	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Accountant-General, Bombay	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	
1 Member of Council, Madras	...	...	...	...	5,333	5	4	
1 Collector and Magistrate, Nellore	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Kistna	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Malabar	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Second Member of Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	3,408	5	4	
1 Inspector-General of Madras Police	...	...	...	...	3,016	0	0	
3 Judges of High Court of Judicature, Madras	...	...	...	...	3,750	0	0	
1 Chief Secretary to Government	...	...	...	...	4,166	10	8	
1 Director of Revenue Settlement	...	...	...	...	2,837	8	0	
1 Secretary to Government in Revenue Department	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	
1 Collector of Sea Customs	...	...	...	...	2,583	0	0	
1 Collector and Magistrate at Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2,670	0	0	
1 Ditto, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Salem	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	

## CLASS III.

1 Civil and Session Judge, Gunttoor	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Kurnool	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Nellore	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Calicut	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Tellicherry	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1 Commissioner of Neilgherry Hills	...	...	...	...	2,087	8	0	
1 Collector and Magistrate of Kurnool	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Bellary	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Ditto, Chettipore	...	...	...	...	2,937	8	0	
1 Ditto, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1 Secretary to Board of Revenue	...	...	...	...	2,888	14	2	
1 Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Tanjore	...	...	...	...	2,031	0	0	
1 Ditto, Kistna	...	...	...	...	1,954	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

		<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Salem ...	2,030	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Cuddapah ... ... ... ...	1,943	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Madras District... ... ... ...	1,766	0	0	0
1	Ditto, North Arcot ... ... ... ...	1,943	0	0	0
1	Principal Assistant to Collector, Vizagapatam	2,030	0	0	0
1	Judge of Court of Small Causes, Madura ...	2,066	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Vellore ... ... ... ...	2,066	0	0	0

## CLASS IV.

1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate, Godaverry...	1,254	2	8	
1	Ditto, Coimbatore ... ... ... ...	1,254	2	8	
1	Ditto, Madura ... ... ... ...	1,254	2	8	
1	Ditto, South Arcot ... ... ... ...	1,254	2	8	
1	Ditto, Nellore ... ... ... ...	1,254	2	8	
1	Ditto, Bellary ... ... ... ...	1,254	2	8	
1	Private Secretary to Governor, Madras ...	1,500	0	0	
1	Principal Assistant to Collector and Magistrate to Governor of Fort St. George ... ...	1,943	0	0	
1	Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, South Canara ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Judge of Court of Small Causes, Cuddalore ...	2,066	0	0	
1	Ditto, Tellicherry ... ... ... ...	2,066	0	0	
1	Registrar High Court, Appellate Side, Madras...	1,600	0	0	
1	Under Secretary to Departments under Chief Secretary ... ... ... ...	1,050	0	0	
1	Sub Secretary to Board of Revenue ... ...	1,500	0	0	

## CLASS V.

1	Judge of Court of Small Causes at Comba- conum... ... ... ... ...	1,400	0	0	
1	Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Cuddapah ... ... ... ...	1,212	0	0	
1	Ditto, Tanjore ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, Tinnevelly ... ... ... ...	1,212	0	0	
1	Ditto, Kurnool ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, Bellary ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, Coimbatore ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, South Arcot ... ... ... ...	1,268	0	0	
1	Ditto, Trichinopoly ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, Godaverry ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	
1	Ditto, Malabar ... ... ... ...	1,212	0	0	
1	Ditto, Salem ... ... ... ...	1,205	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

## Class V.—continued.

					Monthly Salary. Rupees. A. P.
1	Head Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Nellore	...	...	...	1,205 0 0
1	Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	1,205 0 0
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	1,205 0 0
1	Sub Assistant and Joint Magistrate of Tinnevelly				1,254 2 8
1	Senior Assistant to Collector and Agent to Governor of Fort George	...	...	...	1,212 0 0
1	Under Secretary to Government in Revenue Department	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Malabar				1,254 2 8
1	Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Salem				1,074 0 0
1	Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Kurnool				810 5 4
2	Ditto, Cuddapah	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, Nellore	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Malabar	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, Bellary	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Fort St. George	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, Malabar	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, South Arcot	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, Tanjore	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Godaverry	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, South Arcot	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, Salem	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	810 5 4
2	Ditto, Coimbatore	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	594 8 0
1	Ditto, South Arcot	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, South Canara	...	...	...	810 5 4
1	Ditto, Bellary	...	...	...	602 0 0
1	Ditto, Tanjore	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, Coimbatore	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, Calicut	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, Bellary	...	...	...	602 0 0
1	Ditto, Nellore	...	...	...	602 0 0
1	Ditto, Madras	...	...	...	602 0 0
1	Ditto, ditto	...	...	...	427 0 0
1	Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	810 5 4

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s

*Class V.—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Ditto, Kurnool	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Salem				602	0	0	0
1	Ditto, South Canara	...	...	...	602	0	0	0
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	602	0	0	0

## CLASS VI.

1	Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Madras				602	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Tanjore	...	...	...	602	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	602	0	0	0
1	Ditto, North Arcot	...	...	...	602	0	0	0
2	Ditto, Madras	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, South Arcot	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Godavery	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
2	Ditto, Coimbatore	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
2	Ditto, Salem	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Nellore	...	...	...	427	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Mangalore	...	...	...	427	0	0	0

*Special Appointments.*

1	Accountant-General	...	...	...	3,000	0	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Resident in Travancore	...	...	...	2,800	0	0	0
1	Collector of Sea Customs	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	Director of Revenue Settlement	...	...	...	2,837	8	0	
1	Acting Inam Commissioner	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0

*Board of Revenue.*

1	First Member	...	...	...	4,000	0	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	3,408	5	4	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	3,016	10	8	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	516	10	8	
1	Secretary	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	
1	Sub Secretary	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	

*Collectors and Magistrates, &c., Bellary.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1	Sub ditto	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Bellary—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Acting Sub Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	602	0	0	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	602	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	602	0	0	

*Coimbatore.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1	Sub ditto	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	810	5	4	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	427	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	

*Cuddapah.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	
1	Sub Collector	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	768	5	4	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	427	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	

*Ganjam.*

1	Collector, Magistrate, and Agent	...	...	...	2,937	8	0	
1	Principal Assistant	...	...	...	1,984	10	8	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Senior Assistant	...	...	...	768	5	4	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	594	0	0	
1	Junior Assistant	...	...	...	602	0	0	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	427	0	0	

*Godaverry.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1	Sub Collector	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	810	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Kistna.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,420	13	4	
1	Sub Collector	...	...	...	1,254	2	8	
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	1,118	5	4	
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	768	5	4	
1	Assistant	...	...	...	602	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	427	0	0	

*Collectors, Magistrates, &c.*

The staff and salaries of officials in the districts of Kurnool, Madras, Madura, Malabar, Nellore, North Arcot, Salem, South Arcot, South Canara, Tanjore, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly, and Vizagapatam are almost identical with those of Kistna.

*Neilgherry Hills.*

1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	2,087	8	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	1,212	0	0
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	810	0	0
14	Principal Sudder Ameens	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
5	District Moonsiffs, Bellary	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
4	Ditto, Berhampore	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
11	Ditto, Calicut	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
3	Ditto, Chingleput	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
5	Ditto, Chittoor	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
5	Ditto, Coimbatore	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
4	Ditto, Cuddalore	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
6	Ditto, Cuddapah	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
5	Ditto, Guntoor	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
5	Ditto, Madura	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
9	Ditto, Mangalore	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
3	Ditto, Nellore	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
3	Ditto, Nundial	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
6	Ditto, Rajahmundry	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
5	Ditto, Salem	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0
7	Ditto, Tanjore	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
5	Ditto, Tellicherry	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
4	Ditto, Tinnevelly	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
6	Ditto, Tranquebar	...	...	...	200 and 300	0	0	0
3	Ditto, Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
6	Ditto, Vizagapatam	...	...	...	200 and 250	0	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.

1 rupee equals 2s.

*Neilgherry Hills—continued.*

			<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
160	Tahsildars	...	ranging from 150 to 250		0	0
35	Huzur and Sub Collectors					
	Serishtadars	...	ranging from 150 to 250		0	0
26	Superintendents of Sea Customs	...	30 to 250		0	0

*Medical Department (Administrative Staff).*

1	Inspector-General	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,800	0	0
1	Secretary, and Statistical Officer to Inspector-General	...	...	...	1,400	0	0
1	Secretary to Sanitary Commissioner	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
1	Professor of Materia Medica	...	...	...	1,250	0	0
	Garrison Surgeons	...	...	...	650 to 1,050	0	0
	Garrison Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Staff Surgeon	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Principal of Medical College	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
4	Chief Surgeons and Professors	...	...	...	850 to 1,250	0	0
6	Minor Professors	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	800	0	0
	District Surgeons	...	...	...	650 to 1,050	0	0
1	Medical Superintendent at Port Blair	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Surgeon to Governor	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Superintendent-General of Vaccination				850 to 1,250	0	0
	Superintendents of Vaccination	...	...	...	550 to 950	0	0

*Financial Department, Madras.*

	Accountant-General	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
	Examiner of Claims	...	...	...	600	0	0
	Controller of Money-order Department	...	...	...	500	0	0

*Registration of Assurances.*

1	Registrar-General	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
22	District Registrars	...	...	...	500	0	0

*Government Telegraph Department, Madras Division.*

1	Superintendent	...	...	...	1,125	0	0
1	Assistant Superintendent	...	...	...	400	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Postal Department.*

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
						<i>Rupees. A. P.</i>
1 Postmaster-General	...	...	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1 Postmaster	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0
14 Inspecting Postmasters	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0

*Madras Mint.*

1 Mint Master and Commissioner of Issue of Paper Currency	...	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
1 Assay Master	...	...	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
1 Head Accountant	...	...	...	...	...	250 0 0
8 Subordinate Officers	...	...	...	...	100 to 200	0 0

*Public Works.*

1 Consulting Engineer of Railways	...	...	...	...	2,000	0 0
1 Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	600	0 0
1 Consulting Engineer, I. & C. Company	...	...	...	...	1,000	0 0
Various Military Engineers	...	...	...	...	700	0 0
Ditto, First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0 0
Ditto, Second Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	150	0 0

*Revenue Settlement and Survey Departments.*

1 Director	...	...	...	...	...	2,837 8 0
1 Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	...	1,287 8 0
2 Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
13 First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	425 0 0
6 Second Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	...	325 0 0
4 Probationary Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	200	0 0
1 Superintendent of Revenue Survey	...	...	...	...	1,000	0 0
6 Deputy Superintendents	...	...	...	575 and 750	0 0	0 0
9 First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	425	0 0
5 Second Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	325	0 0
4 Probationary Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	200	0	0

*Judicial Department.*

Chief Justice	...	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0
1 Puisne Justice	...	...	...	...	...	4,166 10 8
5 Judges	...	...	...	...	...	3,750 0 0
1 Registrar (Appellate Side)	...	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0
1 Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	...	700 0 0
1 Advocate-General	...	...	...	...	...	2,187 8 0
1 Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	1,225 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Judicial Department—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Administrator-General	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Government Pleader	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Registrar (Original side)	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Law Reporter	...	...	...	400	0	0	0
1	Sheriff	...	...	...	920	0	0	0
1	Clerk of the Crown, and Crown Prosecutor	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	Deputy Clerk of the Crown	...	...	...	175	0	0	0
1	Judges' Clerk	...	...	...	550	0	0	0
1	Commissioner and Taxing Officer	...	...	...	933	5	4	0
1	Coroner	...	...	...	350	0	0	0
1	Judge, Court of Small Causes	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	Chief Clerk	...	...	...	650	0	0	0
1	Cashier	...	...	...	250	0	0	0
1	Chief Clerk, Insolvent Court	...	...	...	218	4	0	0

*Police Establishment.*

1	Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	0
2	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
2	Magistrates	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	0
1	Magistrate	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0	0
1	Inspector-General of Police	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0	0
4	Deputy Inspectors-General	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
11	Superintendents of Police	...	...	...	800	0	0	0
11	First-class Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
4	Second-class ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	0
	Various Probationary Superintendents	...	...	...	—	—	—	—

*Educational Establishment.*

1	Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	2,000	0	0	0
1	Inspector of Schools	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0	0
2	Inspectors, ditto	...	...	...	700	0	0	0
16	Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	350	0	0	0
1	Principal Presidency Collector, Madras	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Professor of Mathematics, &c.	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Ditto, English Literature	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Educational Establishment—continued.*

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Professor of History	...	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Logic and Moral Philosophy	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Sanscrit	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Vernacular Literature	...	...	...	...	400	0	0	0
1	Ditto, Law	...	...	...	...	300	0	0	0
1	Principal of Normal School, Madras	...	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
3	Head Masters, Provincial Schools	...	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Curator of Government Books	...	...	...	...	200	0	0	0
1	Principal of Madras Medical College, and Physician to General Hospital	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0	0
27	Professors of Medicine, &c.	...	from 300 to	1,000	...		0	0	0
1	Principal of Civil Engineering College	...	...	...	...	600	0	0	0

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

Bishop	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,133	5	4
1	Archdeacon	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
1	Registrar of Diocese	...	...	...	...	...	213	5	4
20	Senior Chaplains	...	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
20	Junior ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
		(And 75 rupees for house-rent when doing duty at the Presidency.)							
1	Marriage Registrar for the town of Madras	...					50	0	0

*Madras Inam Commission.*

1	Inam Commissioner	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Acting Special Assistant	...	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
2	Third-class Deputy Collectors	...	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
2	Fourthly ditto	...	...	...	...	...	250	0	0
1	Manager	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Head Examiner	...	...	...	...	...	75	0	0
20	Examiners	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0

*Forest Department.*

1	Conservator of Forests	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Assistant Conservator	...	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
20	Overseers and Sub Overseers	...	...	...	...	...	—	—	—

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Sea Custom House, Madras.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Collector	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	700	0	0	
1	Appraiser	...	...	...	500	0	0	
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	300	0	0	
1	Head Manager	...	...	...	225	0	0	

*Medical Establishment (British Medical Service).*

1	Inspector-General	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
3	Deputy Inspectors	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	
2	Staff Surgeon Majors	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	
1	Staff Surgeon	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	
25	Staff Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	450 to 1,050	0	0	
1	Secretary and Statistical Officer	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	

*Indian Medical Department.*

1	Inspector General	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
7	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	
20	Surgeons, 25 years' service	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	
13	Ditto 20 ditto	...	...	...	1,050	0	0	
23	Ditto 15 ditto	...	...	...	850	0	0	
47	Ditto 10 ditto	...	...	...	850	0	0	
18	Assistant Surgeons, 10 years' service	...	...	...	650	0	0	
15	Ditto 6 ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	
41	Ditto under 5 ditto	...	...	...	450 to 500	0	0	

*Marine Department.*

1	Master Attendant	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Assistant Master Attendant	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
1	Pier Master	...	...	...	...	350	0	0

*Municipal Commissioners.*

1	President	...	...	...	...	{	Not stated.
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...		
34	Commissioners	...	...	...	...		
1	Executive Engineer	...	...	...	...		
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...		

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Commissariat Department.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	
					<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A. P.</i>
1	Commissary-General	...	...	...	2,200	0 0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	900	
3	Assistant Commissary-Generals, first class			...	800	
2	Ditto, second class	...	...	...	600	with staff
3	Deputy Assistant Commissary-Generals, first class	...	...	...	500	corps
3	Ditto, second class	...	...	...	400	pay
6	Sub Assistant ditto, first class			...	300	and
3	Ditto ditto, second class	...	...	...	200	rank.
1	Ditto ditto, third class	...	...	...	150	

### III.—BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

LIST OF  
HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN APPOINTMENTS  
ON THE  
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

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## SCALE OF BOMBAY CIVIL ALLOWANCES.

				Monthly Salary. Rupees. A. P.
Governor	...	...	...	10,666 10 8
Member of Council	...	...	...	5,333 5 4
Chief Judge of High Court of Judicature			...	5,000 0 0
1 Judge ditto ditto	...	...	...	4,166 10 8
6 Ditto ditto ditto	...	...	...	3,750 0 0
Registrar (Appellate side)	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
Chief Secretary to Government in Revenue, &c.,				
Department	...	...	...	3,333 5 4
Secretary to Government in Political, &c., Department	...	...	...	2,916 10 8
Under Secretary to Government in Revenue, &c.,				
Department	...	...	...	1,250 0 0
Under Secretary to Government in Political, &c.,				
Department	...	...	...	1,250 0 0
Accountant-General	...	...	...	3,000 0 0
Deputy ditto	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
Private Secretary to Governor	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
Commissioner in Sind	...	...	...	4,416 10 8
Commissioner of Customs, &c.	...	...	...	3,500 0 0
Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
Assistant Commissioner, first class	...	...	...	1,005 8 11
Ditto, second class	...	...	...	705 8 11
Ditto, third class	...	...	...	555 8 11
Ditto, fourth class	...	...	...	455 8 11
Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
Revenue and Police Commissioners	...	...	...	3,500 0 0
Collectors and Magistrates	...	...	each	2,333 5 4
Sub Collectors and Joint Magistrates	...	...		1,400 0 0
Talookdaree Settlement Officer in Guzerat	...	...		1,250 0 0
First Assistant Collectors and Magistrates	...	...		800 0 0
Second ditto ditto	...	...		550 0 0
Third ditto ditto	...	...		400 0 0
Municipal Commissioner, Bombay	...	...		3,000 .0 0

1 anna equals 1½d.     1 rupee equals 2s.

## THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.

## COUNCIL OF BOMBAY.

					Monthly Salary.	Rupees.	A.	P.
1	Governor and President	...	...	...	10,666	10	8	
1	Commander-in-Chief and second Member of Council	...	...	...	5,833	5	4	
1	Third Member of Council	...	...	...	5,333	5	4	
1	Fourth Member	...	...	...	5,333	5	4	
1	Private Secretary to Governor	...	...	...	1,500	0	0	

## SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT.

1	Chief Secretary in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments	...	...	...	3,333	5	4	
1	Under ditto	...	...	...	1,646	5	6	
1	Secretary in Political, Judicial, &c., and Persian Departments	...	...	...	2,916	10	8	
1	Under Secretary in Political and Judicial Departments	...	...	...	1,250	0	0	
1	Secretary in Military Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	1,540	14	0	
1	Secretary in Public Works and Railway Department	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	
1	Under ditto	...	...	...	953	0	0	
1	Deputy Consulting Engineer	...	...	...	953	10	0	
1	Ditto, Railways	...	...	...	1,053	10	0	
3	Uncovenanted Assistant Secretaries	...	100	and 600	0	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	450	0	0	
1	Ditto	...	...	...	100	and 750	0	0
1	Translator to Government	...	...	...	1,000	0	0	

## GRADATION LIST OF SALARIES OF HER MAJESTY'S COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS ON THE BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

*Class II., of Twenty Years' Standing.*

1	Fourth Member of Council	...	...	...	5,333	5	4	
1	Revenue and Police Commissioner	...	...	...	3,500	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Class II.—continued.*

			<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
8	Judges and Session Judges	...	...	2,333	5	4
4	Judges of the High Court of Judicature	...		3,750	0	0
1	Commissioner of Customs and Police Commissioner	...	...	3,805	8	11
1	Third Member of Council	...	...	5,333	5	4
1	Revenue and Police Commissioner	...	...	3,500	0	0
1	Collector, Magistrate at Dharwar, and Acting Commissioner of Customs	...	...	3,288	0	0
1	First Assistant to Magistrate and Collector at Surat	...	...	1,266	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate of Poona	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	Ditto at Tanna and Police Commissioner, Southern Division	...	...	3,538	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate at Kaira and Acting ditto at Tanna	...	...	2,502	0	0

*Class III., of Twelve Years' Standing.*

1	Collector and Magistrate at Khandaish	...	2,000	0	0
1	First Assistant Collector at Dharwar	...	2,333	5	4
1	Collector and Magistrate at Ahmedabad	...	2,333	5	4
1	Ditto at Kulladghee	...	2,502	0	0
1	Ditto at Canara and Additional Member of Council	...	3,128	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednuggur	...	2,502	0	0
1	Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial, and General Departments	...	3,333	5	4
1	Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagherry	...	2,502	0	0
1	Judge and Session Judge, Konkan	...	2,333	5	4
1	Collector and Magistrate at Sattara	...	2,502	0	0
1	Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	...	2,333	5	4
1	Acting Collector and Magistrate at Dharwar	...	2,319	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum	...	2,502	0	0
1	Deputy Accountant-General, Madras	...	2,500	0	0
1	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Surat, and Acting ditto at Ahmedabad	...	1,800	0	0
1	Collector and Magistrate at Surat	...	2,502	0	0
1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate of Sholapore, and Acting Collector and Magistrate of Poona	...	2,279	0	0
1	Registrar-General of Assurances	...	2,000	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Class III.—continued.*

		<i>Monthly Salary. Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Secretary to Government in the Political, Secret, Judicial, Educational, and Persian Departments	3,332	0	0
1	First Assistant Collector at Kulladghee	800	0	0
1	Acting Collector of Kaira	2,319	0	0
1	Senior Assistant Judge, Poona	1,200	0	0
1	Acting Collector and Magistrate of Sattara	2,319	0	0
1	First Assistant Collector of Kaira and Acting Collector at Khandeish	1,991	0	0
1	Judge and Session Judge at Ahmedabad	2,333	5	4
1	Joint Judge, Rutnagherry	1,800	0	0
1	Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay	3,000	0	0
1	Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate at Colaba, and Acting Collector and Magistrate at Canara	2,235	0	0
1	Judicial Commissioner in Sind	2,877	0	0
1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate at Broach; also Acting Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad	2,335	0	0
1	Deputy-Commissioner of Customs, Acting Collector of Bombay, and Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery	2,200	0	0

*Class IV., of Eight Years' Standing.*

1	First Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum, and acting Sub Collector at Colaba	1,264	0	0
1	Third Assistant ditto	400	0	0
1	Senior Assistant Judge, and Session Judge at Ahmedabad	1,955	0	0
1	Extra First Assistant to Collector and Magistrate at Kaira	1,022	0	0
1	Assistant Commissioner in Sind, and Educational Inspector	1,494	0	0
1	Director of Public Instruction	2,500	0	0
1	Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Khandeish	1,600	0	0
1	Registrar of the High Court Appellate Side, Acting Judicial Commissioner in Sind	2,577	0	0
1	Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments	1,250	0	0
1	First Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Tanna	1,264	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Class IV.—continued.*

			<i>Annual Salary. Rupees. A. P.</i>
3	Third Assistants to Collector and Magistrates, Tanna	... ... ... ...	400 0 0
1	First Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Canara	... ... ... ...	1,264 0 0
1	Talookdaree Settlement Officer, Guzerat	...	1,550 0 0
1	First Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Rutnagherry	... ... ... ...	1,022 0 0
1	Extra First Assistant Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednuggur	... ... ... ...	1,022 0 0
1	First Assistant to Collector and Magistrate at Ahmednnggur	... ... ... ...	1,022 0 0
1	Ditto, Poona	... ... ... ...	1,400 0 0
1	Ditto, Khandeish	... ... ... ...	1,022 0 0
1	Assistant Judge and Session Judge of Poona, Acting Jndge and Session Judge, Surat	...	1,788 0 0
1	Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge for the Konkan	... ... ... ...	1,800 0 0

*Class V., of Four Years' Standing.*

1	Under Secretary to Government in the Judicial and Political Departments, and Secretary to Council of the Governor	... ... ...	1,250 0 0
1	Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpore	...	1,544 0 0
1	First Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad	... ... ... ...	1,572 0 0
1	Second Assistant to Collector and Magistrate, Khandeish	... ... ... ...	1,572 0 0
1	Ditto, Canara	... ... ... ...	550 0 0
1	Ditto, Dharwar	... ... ... ...	550 0 0
1	Ditto, Srnat	... ... ... ...	1,572 0 0
1	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Ahmed- nuggur	... ... ... ...	1,060 0 0
1	Ditto, Ahmedabad	... ... ... ...	1,060 0 0
1	Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanna	... ... ... ...	661 0 0
1	Ditto, Kulladghee	... ... ... ...	1,012 0 0
1	Ditto, Sattara	... ... ... ...	1,012 0 0
1	Third ditto, Kaira	... ... ... ...	610 0 0
1	Second ditto, Kaira	... ... ... ...	1,012 0 0
1	Assistant Judge and Session Judge at Surat	...	700 0 0
1	Ditto, Dharwar	... ... ... ...	700 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

## Class V.—continued.

			<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
			<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Assistant Judge and Session Judge, Tanna	...	1,788	14	2
1	Second Assistant Collector, Ahmednuggur	...	661	0	0
1	Third Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Kulladghee	...	661	0	0
1	Second ditto, Poona	...	1,012	0	0
1	Ditto, Rutnagherry	...	661	0	0
1	Temporary Assistant and Session Judge at Dhoolia	...	700	0	0
1	Second Assistant to Collector of Ahmedabad	...	661	0	0
1	Third ditto, Rutnagherry	...	800	0	0
1	Ditto, Surat	...	661	0	0
1	Ditto, Poona	...	661	0	0
1	Ditto, Khandeish	...	661	0	0
1	Ditto, Surat, and Magistrate of Belgaum	...	4,261	0	0
1	Third Assistant to Collector of Ahmednuggur	...	621	0	0
1	Ditto (supernumerary)	...	511	0	0
1	Ditto to Collector of Khandeish	...	650	0	0
1	Ditto Third ditto, Canara	...	661	0	0
1	Third Assistant to Collector of Sattara	...	661	0	0
1	Supernumerary Third Assistant to Collector of Poona	...	400	0	0
1	Third Assistant Collector of Tanna	...			
1	Ditto (supernumerary)	...			
1	Ditto, Poona (supernumerary)	...			
1	Ditto, Belgaum, ditto	...			
1	Ditto, Sattara	...			
1	Ditto, Kaira	...			
1	Ditto, Khandeish	...			
1	Ditto, Ahmedabad	...			
1	Ditto, Khandeish (supernumerary)	...			
1	Assistant Collector, Dharwar (supernumerary)	...			
1	Third ditto, Rutnagherry	...			
1	Ditto, Surat	...			
1	Ditto, Ahmedabad	...			
1	Ditto, Poona	...			
1	Ditto, Bombay	...			
1	Ditto, Tanna	...			
1	Ditto, Sattara	...			
1	Ditto, Surat	...			
3	Ditto, Poona	...			

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

## BENGAL CIVIL SERVICE.

EMPLOYED IN BOMBAY.

*Class III.*

		<i>Monthly Salary.</i> <i>Rupees. A. P.</i>
1 Deputy Accountant General, Bombay	...	2,800 0 0

## MADRAS CIVIL SERVICE.

EMPLOYED IN BOMBAY.

*Class II.*

1 Accountant-General, Bombay, and Accountant to the High Court	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
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*Class V.*

1 Second Assistant to Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum	...	...	...	...	1,012	0	0
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## POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Aden.*

1 Political Resident and Collector of Stamp Revenue	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1 First Assistant to Resident	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1 Second ditto	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1 Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	556	10	0
1 Third Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
1 Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
1 Surgeon	...	...	...	...	875	0	0

*Baroda.*

1 Resident	...	...	...	...	2,700	0	0
1 Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	1,407	10	0
1 Ditto	...	...	...	...	631	0	0
1 Ditto	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0
1 Surgeon	...	...	...	...	950	0	0

*Belgaum.*

1 Political Agent	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
1 Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
1 Surgeon	...	...	...	...	100	0	0

1 anna equals  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Kattywar.*

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
						<i>Rupees. A. P.</i>
1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	2,700 0 0
1	First Assistant	...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	...	740 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	...	320 1 1
2	Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
1	First Extra Assistant	...	...	...	...	350 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	450 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
1	Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	180 0 0
1	Superintendent of Rajkote and Limree Estates					1,200 0 0
1	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	850 0 0

*Khandeish.*

1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1	Assistant and Superintendent of Police				...	750 0 0
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
1	Assistant to Agent	...	...	...	...	684 1 6

*Kolhapoor.*

1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	800 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	418 10 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	700 0 0
1	Apothecary	...	...	...	...	350 0 0

*Kutch.*

1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0
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*Maheekanta.*

1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0
1	Assistant Political Agent	...	...	...	...	650 0 0
1	Sub Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	...	300 0 0

*Muscat.*

1	Political Agent	...	...	...	...	1,600 0 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	1,000 0 0
1	Surgeon	...	...	...	...	520 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Pahlunpoor.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
					<i>Rupees.</i> <i>A.</i> <i>P.</i>
1	Political Superintendent	..	..	..	1,327    14    0

*Persian Gulf.*

1	Resident	..	..	..	2,400    0    0
1	First Assistant	..	..	..	1,000    0    0
1	Second ditto	..	..	..	700    0    0
1	Uncovenanted Assistant	..	..	..	300    0    0
1	Assistant Surgeon	..	..	..	650    0    0

*Poona.*

1	Agent for Sirdars	...	...	...	200    0    0
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*Rewa Kanta.*

1	Political Agent	...	..	..	1,400    0    0
1	Assistant ditto	...	..	..	400    0    0
1	Apothecary	...	..	..	200    0    0

*Sind.*

1	Commissioner	...	..	..	4,411    10    8
1	Assistant ditto	...	..	..	1,461    0    0
1	Uncovenanted Assistant	...	..	..	400    0    0

*Frontier of Upper Sind.*

1	Political Superintendent	...	..	..	803    0    0
1	Assistant ditto	...	..	..	250    0    0
1	Assistant Surgeon	...	..	..	100    0    0

*Thurr and Parkur.*

1	Political Superintendent	...	..	..	1,700    0    0
1	Extra Assistant Collector and Magistrate	...	..	..	261    0    0
1	Supernumerary Deputy Collector	...	..	..	400    0    0

*Khelat.*

1	Political Agent	...	..	..	1,000    0    0
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*Sawunt-Waree.*

1	Political Superintendent	...	..	..	1,400    0    0
1	Ditto	...	..	..	700    0    0
1	Assistant ditto	...	..	..	150    0    0
1	Assistant Surgeon	...	..	..	300    0    0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Zanzibar.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
					Rupees. A. P.
1	Political Agent ...	...	...	...	1,400 0 0
1	Surgeon ...	...	...	...	520 0 0
1	Commissioner for Settlement of Boundary Disputes				1,500 0 0

## APPOINTMENTS HELD DIRECT UNDER HER MAJESTY.

					<i>Per Annum.</i>
					£ s. d.
Egypt, Consul General	...	...	...	...	2,000 0 0
Ditto, Consul at Cairo	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Ditto, Vice Consul at Suez	...	...	...	...	200 0 0
Jedda, Consul	...	...	...	...	300 0 0
Muscat, ditto	...	...	...	...	300 0 0
Persia, Envoy and Minister	...	...	...	...	5,000 0 0
Ditto, Secretary of Legation	...	...	...	...	750 0 0
Ditto, Oriental Secretary	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Ditto, Physician	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Ditto, Translator	...	...	...	...	300 0 0
Ditto, Consul General	...	...	...	...	600 0 0
Zanzibar, Consul	...	...	...	...	300 0 0

## REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

		<i>Southern Division.</i>	<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
		Rupees.	A. P.
1	Revenue and Police Commissioner	...	3,500 0 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	661 0 0
1	Ditto	...	561 0 0

*Northern Division.*

		<i>Northern Division.</i>	<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
		Rupees.	A. P.
1	Revenue and Police Commissioner	...	3,500 0 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	661 0 0

## COLLECTORS AND MAGISTRATES.

*Northern Division, Ahmedabad.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Kaira.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Ditto, Extra	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Second Assistant	...	...	...	550	0	0	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	

*Khandeish.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	

*Surat.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	

*Broach (Sub Collectorate).*

1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	
1	Deputy Collector	...	...	...	800	0	0	

*Tanna.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	

*Collaba (Sub-Collectorate).*

1	Sub Collector and Joint Magistrate	...	...	...	1,400	0	0	
1	Assistant ditto (at Matheran)	...	...	...	800	0	0	

*Southern Division, Ahmednuggur.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0	
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0	
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0	

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Belgaum.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
					<i>Rupees.</i>	A.	P.
1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Dharwar.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Supernumerary Assistant	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Poona.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0
4	Supernumeraries	...	...	...	—	—	—

*Sholapoore (Sub Collectorate)*

1	Sub Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	1,400	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0

*Kulladghee.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Rutnagherry.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Satara.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400	0	0
1	Superintendent ...	...	...	...	500	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*Canara.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
					Rupees. A. P.
1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1	First Assistant	...	...	...	800 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	550 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0

## SIND DIVISION.

*Kurrachee.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1	First-class Deputy ditto	...	...	...	500 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	350 0 0

*Hydrabad.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1	First-class Deputy ditto	...	...	...	500 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	350 0 0

*Shikarpoor.*

1	Collector and Magistrate	...	...	...	2,333 5 4
1	First-class Deputy ditto	...	...	...	500 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0
2	Third ditto	...	...	...	350 0 0

*Deputy Collectors and Magistrates.*

3	First class	...	...	...	each	500	0	0
4	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	400	0	0
6	Third ditto	...	...	...	...	350	0	0
11	Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0	0

## REVENUE SURVEY.

*Southern Maratha Country.*

1	Survey and Settlement Commissioner	...	...	2,494	0	0
1	Deputy Superintendent	...	...	1,057	12	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	995	0	0
5	Ditto	...	...	695	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Revenue Survey—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
					<i>Rupees. A. P.</i>
2	Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	560 0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	500 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	460 0 0
1	Ditto, supernumerary	...	...	...	225 0 0

*Khandeish.*

1	Superintendent	...	...	...	1,600 0 0
2	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	795 0 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	695 0 0
1	Ahmednuggur Revision Surveyor	...	...	...	725 0 0

*Guzerat.*

1	Superintendent	...	...	...	1,565 14 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	725 0 0
3	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	695 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	560 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	460 0 0
3	Sub Assistants	...	...	...	325 0 0

*Tanna and Rutnagherry.*

1	Survey and Settlement Commissioner	...	...	...	2,494 0 0
1	Superintendent	...	...	...	1,565 14 0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	757 10 0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	795 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	695 0 0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	560 0 0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	460 0 0

*Sind, Right Bank of Indus.*

1	Settlement Officer	...	...	...	1,222 0 0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	600 0 0
1	First-class Assistant	...	...	...	500 0 0
2	Second ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0

*Sind, Left Bank of Indus.*

1	Settlement Officer	...	...	...	1,222 0 0
1	Deputy	...	...	...	700 0 0
2	First Class Assistants	...	...	...	500 0 0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0
1	Third ditto	...	...	...	400 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Surveyors in Sind.*

					<i>Monthly Salary</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Revenue Surveyor	...	...	...	1,222	0	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	350	0	0	0
4	Sub Assistants	...	...	...	160	0	0	0

*Bombay.*

1	Superintendent Revenue Survey	...	...	...	1,490	14	0
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*Alienation Department.*

1	Alienation Settlement Officer	...	...	...	1,200	0	0
1	Sub Assistant ditto	...	...	...	200	0	0
1	Talookdaree ditto	...	...	...	1,550	0	0
1	Alienation ditto	...	...	...	661	0	0
1	Sub Assistant ditto	...	...	...	250	0	0

*Land Revenue.*

1	Collector of Bombay and Superintendent of Stationery	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	2,200	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0

*Cotton Department.*

1	Commissioner of Cotton	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
1	Officiating Inspector-in-Chief (and other pay)	...	...	...	898	5	4
1	Inspector in Bombay	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto, Khandaish	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto, Bombay	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto, ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Ditto, Ahmedabad and Kaira	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto, Surat and Broach	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto, Sind	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Ditto, Sattara, &c.	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto, Canara	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Ditto, Belgaum	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto, Dharwar	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Ditto, Hubshee's Territory	...	...	...	350	0	0

*Forest Department.*

1	Conservator of Forests and of Botanical Gardens	...	...	...	1,522	0	0
1	Deputy ditto, Canara	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	700	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Forest Department—continued.*

						<i>Monthly Salary. Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Deputy Conservator of Forests and of Botanical Gardens	...	...	...	...	500	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
1	Forest Ranger	...	...	...	...	450	0	0
1	First Inspector	...	...	...	...	300	0	0

*Customs, Salt, and Opium.*

1	Commissioner	...	...	...	...	3,555	8	11
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	3,288	14	3
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0
2	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	1,266	0	0
2	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	1,122	3	6
1	First-class Assistant Commissioner	...	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	900	0	0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	...	705	8	11
3	Third-class ditto	...	...	...	...	525	0	0
1	Fourth ditto	...	...	...	...	505	8	11
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	455	8	11
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	350	0	0

*Kurrachee Customs Department.*

1	Collector of Customs	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	300	0	0

*Financial Department (Accountant-General's Office).*

1	Accountant-General	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	2,800	0	0
1	Assistant Comptroller-General	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	First Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	1,100	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Examiner of Claims	...	...	...	...	600	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Mint Master and Mint Engineer's Office.*

1	Mint Master and Engineer	...	...	...	...	2,333	5	4
1	Assistant	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	700	0	0
1	Foreman	...	...	...	...	525	0	0
1	Assay Master	...	...	...	...	1,700	0	0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	...	750	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.

*Department of Audit and Account.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>
					<i>Rupees. A. P.</i>
1	Accountant-General	...	...	...	3,000 0 0
1	Inspecting Local Officer of Accounts	...		...	1,500 0 0
1	Deputy Accountant-General	...	...	...	2,250 0 0
1	First Assistant Secretary	...	...	...	1,500 0 0
2	First Assistant Comptrollers-General	...		...	850 0 0
1	Examiner of Claims	...	...	...	600 0 0
1	Comptroller of Money-order Office	...		...	450 0 0

*Public Works Department.*

1	Secretary to Government	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
1	Under ditto	...	...	...	953 0 0
1	Ditto, Irrigation Branch	...	...	...	1,750 0 0
1	Assistant Secretary to Government	...		...	600 0 0
1	Comptroller of Public Works Accounts	...		...	1,153 0 0
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	875 12 0
	Various Military Engineers	...		from 700 to 1,600	0 0

*Educational Department.*

1	Director of Public Instruction	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
1	Educational Inspector	...	...	...	2,066 10 8
3	Ditto	...	...	...	1,111 1 9
	Professors in Elphinstone College, Grant Medical College, Deccan College, Poona Training College, and Engineering College and High Schools	...	...	...	from 200 to 800 0 0
	Ditto, in some cases	...	...	...	... to 1,300 0 0

*Ecclesiastical Establishment.*

1	Bishop of Bombay	...	...	...	2,133 5 4
1	Archdeacon	...	...	...	1,066 10 8
1	Registrar	...	...	...	150 0 0
1	Presidency and Garrison Chaplain	...		...	980 0 0
10	Chaplains	...	...	...	800 0 0
13	Junior Chaplains	...	...	...	500 0 0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	291 10 8

*Scotch Church.*

1	Senior Chaplain	...	...	...	980 0 0
1	Junior	...	...	...	800 0 0
1	Junior	...	...	...	500 0 0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

## CIVIL SURGEONS.

	<i>At the Presidency.</i>				<i>Monthly Salary. Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	Surgeon and Professor	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	1,150	0	0
1	Assistant Surgeon	...	...	...	925	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	740	0	0
3	Surgeons	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
1	Surgeon	...	...	...	1,150	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	800	0	0
1	Surgeon (Lunatic Asylum)	...	...	...	950	0	0
1	Surgeon and Health Officer	...	...	...	800	0	0

*First-class Mofussil Stations.*

2	Surgeons Major	...	...	...	1,350	0	0
1	Surgeon Major	...	...	...	1,462	8	0
2	Assistant Surgeons	...	...	...	650	0	0

*Second-class Mofussil Stations.*

13	Surgeons	...	...	...	from 750 to 875	0	0
12	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	from 400 to 650	0	0
1	Superintendent of Vaccination	...	...	...	1,150	0	0
1	Municipal Commissioner	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Health Officer	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
1	Comptroller of Municipal Accounts	...	...	...	1,500	0	0

*Judicial Department.*

1	Chief Justice	...	...	...	5,000	0	0
1	Puisne Justice	...	...	...	4,166	10	8
6	Puisne Justices	...	...	...	3,750	0	0
1	Advocate-General	...	...	...	2,400	0	0
1	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Attorney for Paupers	...	...	...	500	0	0
1	Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor	...	...	...	2,500	0	0
1	Government Pleader	...	...	...	300	0	0
1	Administrator-General	...	...	...	650	0	0

*Officers of the High Court of Bombay.*

1	Accountant-General	...	...	...	3,000	0	0
1	Prothonotary, Ecclesiastical, and Admiralty Registrar	...	...	...	2,500	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d. 1 rupee equals 2s.

*High Court of Bombay—continued.*

					<i>Monthly Salary.</i>	<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
1	First Deputy Registrar	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Second ditto	...	...	...	500	0	0	0
1	Head Assistant	...	...	...	400	0	0	0
1	Master and Registrar in Equity	...	...	...	2,400	0	0	0
1	Clerk of the Crown	...	...	...	750	0	0	0
1	Sheriff	...	...	...	350	and fees		
1	Deputy ditto	...	...	...	600	0	0	0
3	Commissioners for taking Affidavits	...	each		150	0	0	0
1	Coroner	...	...	...	425	0	0	0
1	Marshal of County Gaol	...	...	...	500	0	0	0

*Appellate Jurisdiction.*

1	Registrar	...	...	...	...	2,000	0	0
1	Acting ditto	...	...	...	...	1,600	0	0
1	Deputy ditto, &c.	...	...	...	...	750	0	0
1	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	400	0	0

*Original and Appellate Jurisdiction.*

1	Reporter	...	...	...	...	1,000	0	0
2	Assistant ditto	...	...	...	...	150	0	0
	Translators of Languages	...	...			100 to 700	0	0

*Judges, &c.*

8	Judges of Small Cause Courts	...	each		1,000	0	0	0
1	Judge	...	...	...	700	0	0	0
9	Judges of District Courts	...	...	...	2,333	5	4	
1	Judge of District Court	...	...	...	2,500	0	0	0
1	Judicial Commissioner (Sind)	...	...	...	2,877	12	5	
1	Senior Assistant Judge	...	...	...	1,800	0	0	0
3	Ditto	...	...	...	1,200	0	0	0
12	Acting Judges and Assistant Judges, from 700 to	2,000			0	0	0	0
2	Judges and Session Judges	...	...	...	1,544	7	1	
9	Principal Sudder Amieens	...	each		500	0	0	0
1	Inspector-General of Prisons	...	...	...	1,744	7	1	

*Police Officers.—First Class.*

7	First Grade	...	...	...	each	1,150	0	0
4	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	1,050	0	0
2	Third	...	...	...	...	900	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	800	0	0

1 anna equals 1½d.

1 rupee equals 2s.

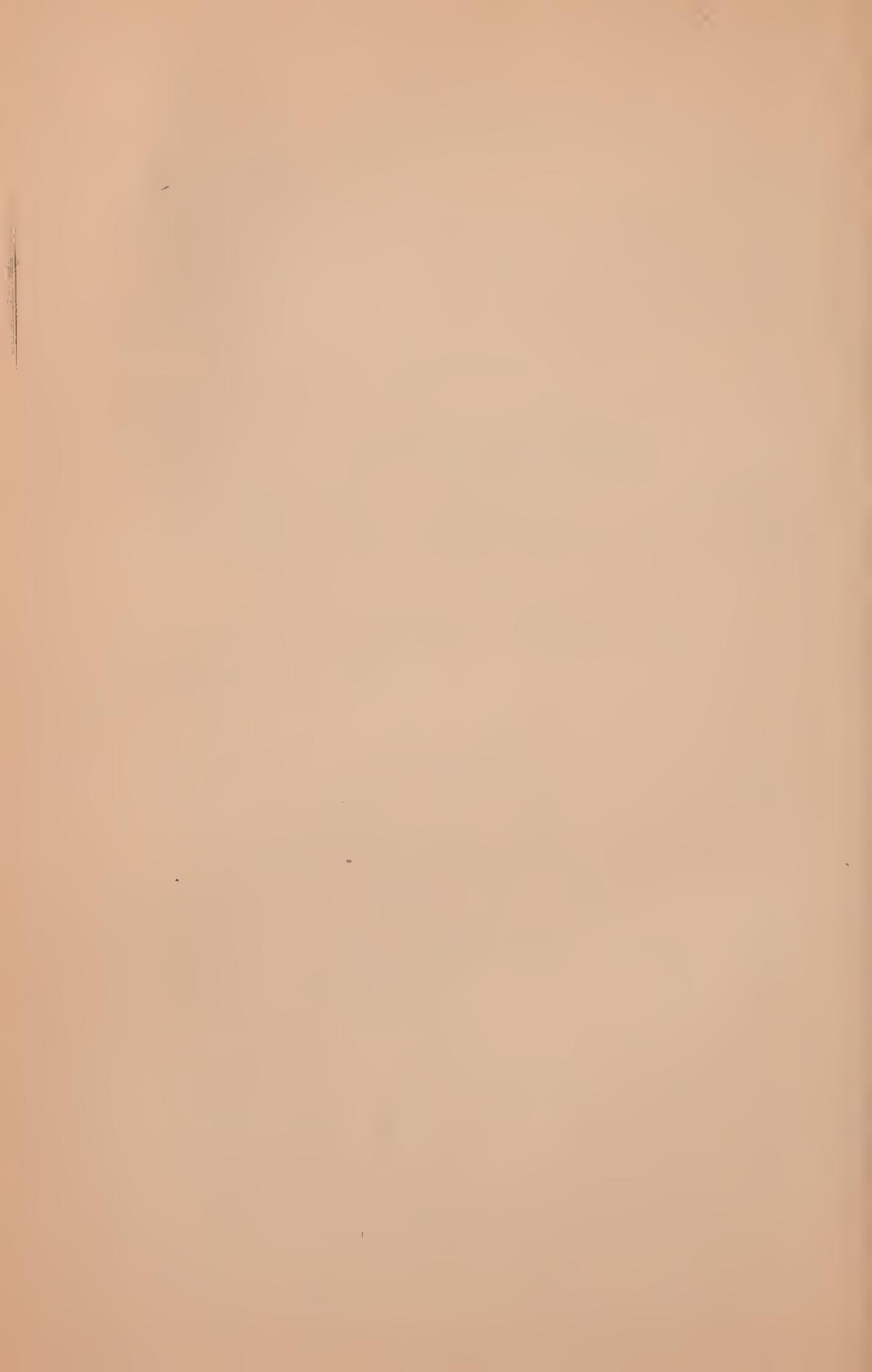
*Police Officers.—Second Class.*

						<i>Monthly Salary.</i>		
						<i>Rupees.</i>	<i>A.</i>	<i>P.</i>
5	First Grade	...	...	...	...	650	0	0
1	Ditto	...	...	...	...	750	0	0
3	Second ditto	...	...	...	...	550	0	0
1	Commissioner of Police	...	...	...	...	1,700	0	0
2	Ditto	...	...	...	...	1,150	0	0
2	Assistant Superintendents	...	...	...	...	550	0	0

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\* \* In addition to the salaries already mentioned, the Civil Servants receive considerable allowances for *Absentee*, *Deputation*, *Travelling*, and *Subsistence* allowances, for *Tentage*, *House Rent*, *Moonshee*, and *Conveyance* allowances, and for *Net* pay, which in many cases double their official incomes. In many of the above cases I have added these allowances to their regular official salaries.

1 anna equals 1½d.      1 rupee equals 2s.



### III.—SPECIMENS OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

FOR THE

OPEN COMPETITION AND FOR THE FURTHER  
EXAMINATIONS.



## ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* only of the following subjects.—

1. Westminster Abbey.
2. The French Revolution.
3. The Necessity of Death.

## ENGLISH HISTORY.

[N.B.—Not more than *six* questions are to be answered.]

1. State the circumstances under which a Danish dynasty was established in England at the beginning of the eleventh century.
2. When and by whom was the Feudal System introduced into England? In what respects did that system differ from the ancient institutions of the country?
3. Give some account of the social condition and political institutions of Ireland before the invasion of Strongbow.
4. Give a sketch of Scottish history from the time of Malcolm Canmore down to the death of Edward I.
5. For what great events was the reign of Henry III. remarkable? In what respects did the Parliaments of that king's time differ from those of the nineteenth century?
6. Give some account of the social condition and political rights of the common people of England during the reign of Edward III.
7. Examine the right of the following sovereigns to the English throne:—Stephen, Henry IV., Richard III., Henry VII., William III., and George I.
8. Explain the meaning of the following terms:—*villenage, wardship, purveyance, præmunire, monopolies, benevolences, and ship-money.*
9. Describe the condition of Ireland at the accession of Charles I.
10. What changes in the law, as affecting the freedom of conscience and the liberties of the subject,

happened between the reigns of Charles I. and Queen Anne?

11. Give some account of the origin of the East India Company, the Bank of England, and the National Debt.
12. What do you understand by the following expressions—"The Cabinet," "Constitutional Government," and "The Queen's Prerogative?"
13. Give a short sketch of the development of England as a nation during the period between 1700 and 1760.
14. Give a list of the Prime Ministers who held office during the reign of George III., mentioning the politics of each, and the chief measures which he passed.
15. Describe the condition of the people of Great Britain during the reign of George IV.
16. For what great events at home and abroad was the reign of William IV. remarkable?

### ENGLISH COMPOSITION.

[N.B.—Not more than *two* questions are to be answered.]

I. Write a comment or criticism on *one* of the following passages, and add such illustrative facts as occur to you:—

(a) "Words are wise men's counters; they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools, that value them by the authority of an Aristotle, a Cicero, or a Thomas, or any other doctor whatsoever." *Hobbes.*

(b) "One may be a poet without versing, and a versifier without poetry." *Sir P. Sidney.*

(c) "A land of just and old renown,  
Where freedom broadens slowly down,  
From precedent to precedent." *Tennyson.*

II. Relate the political history of England for the year 1867.

III. After the manner of Johnson's "Lives of the Poets," sketch a biography of Goldsmith and an estimate of his literary work.

IV. *Fortitude. Courage. Endurance. Valour. Virtue.*  
Show, by the help of sentences in which these words occur, how they differ in meaning. Discuss their origin, and give six other derivatives from each root, distinguishing those words which have a literal from those which have a metaphorical significance.

V. Deal in like manner with the words of this group :—  
*Genius. Reason. Sense. Intelligence. Capacity. Prudence.*

## ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.

[N.B.—*No Candidate is at liberty to answer more than six questions. It is desirable that one at least should be taken from each of the three sections into which the paper is divided.*]

### SECTION I.

1. State when the following writers lived, and what works they wrote :—

*Akenside, Berkeley, Sir Thomas Browne, Burton, Gower, Macintosh, Marlow, Skelton, Walton, Wyatt.*

2. Describe, as nearly as you can in the language of the author, *three* of the characters delineated in Chaucer's Prologue to the "Canterbury Tales."

3. Give some account of the most distinguished Scottish poets who flourished between 1450 and 1550.

4. Contrast the tone and spirit of the literature of the Elizabethan age and of that of the age of Queen Anne. What influences helped to produce the different literary characteristics of the two epochs?

5. "A mightier poet, tried at once by pain, danger, poverty, obloquy, and blindness, meditated, undisturbed by the obscene tumult which raged all around him, a song so sublime and so holy that it would not have misbecome the lips of those

ethereal virtues whom he saw with *that inner eye which no calamity could darken*, flinging down on the jasper pavement their crowns of amaranth and gold."

Whence is this passage taken? To whom does it refer? What is the title and subject of his great work, and to what kind of poetry does it belong?

Comment on the words printed in italics, and quote, if you can, the description to which allusion is made.

6. Three eminent historians flourished contemporaneously in the eighteenth century. Name them, mention the subjects on which they wrote, and compare or contrast their merits and their styles.

## SECTION II.

7. Write an abstract of *one* of the following essays of Bacon:—

- (a) Of Adversity.
- (b) Of Superstition.
- (c) Of Discourse.
- (d) Of Studies.

8. Give a summary of the plot of *one* of the following dramas:—

- (a) "The Jew of Malta."
- (b) "The Merchant of Venice."
- (c) "Cymbeline."
- (d) "Venice Preserved."

9. Give a full account of Pope's "Essay on Man." What is its argument? By whom is the matter said to have been supplied? What are the faults and merits generally attributed to it? Quote one or two of its most striking passages.

10. Give the substance of one of the following:—

- (a) Johnson's "Life of Cowley."
- (b) Lamb's Essay on "The Two Races of Men."
- (c) Hallam's Remarks on Spenser.
- (d) Mill on "The Requisites of Production" (Pol. Econ.).

11. Who belong to the Lake School of Poets? Give a

particular account of the works of one member of the school, and criticise his poetry.

12. What are the essential conditions of a good prose style? In seeking to acquire such a style, what plan would you adopt, and what authors would you study?

### SECTION III.

13. About what time did the language of this country cease to be *Anglo-Saxon* and become *English*?

State accurately the various changes or modifications by which the transition from the one type to the other was characterised.

14. (a) Show the etymological connection between the following pairs of words respectively, and account for the existence of the double form:—

*Sure*—Secure. *Blaspheme*—Blame. *Faction*—Fashion.  
*Fealty*—Fidelity. *Tradition*—Treason. *Ration*—Reason.

(b) Give the derivation and primary sense of the following:—

Defiance. Worship. Dunce. Country-dance.  
Jovial. Heaven. Handsome. Impeachment.

15. (a) How are the double forms *be*, *was*, and *go*, *went*, to be accounted for?

(b) Explain the grammatical character of such expressions as *methinks*, *meseems*, *him listeth*.

(c) Account for the exceptional plurals: *oxen*, *mice*, *teeth*, *children*, *brethren*.

16. Notice and explain the grammatical peculiarities of the words printed in italics in the subjoined passages:—

(a) *Givand* and *takand* woundes wide.—*Barbour*.

(b) O well is *thee* and happy shalt thou be.—*Psalms*.

(c) Villain, I say, knock *me* at this gate and rap *me* well.  
Shakespeare.

(d) He shall find

The unkindest beast *more kinder* than mankind.

Shakespeare.

(e) Heraclitus the philosopher . . . feel *a-weeping.*  
*Burton.*

(f) His miseries have perished his good face.  
*Beaumont and Fletcher.*

(g) For the third vice or disease of learning, which  
 concerneth deceit or untruth, it is *of all the rest*  
*the foulest.—Bacon; Adv. of Learn.*

17. Here men may see how sin hath his merite ;  
 Beth ware, for no man wot whom God wol smite  
 In no degree, ne in which manner wise  
 The worme of conscience may agrise  
 Of wicked lif, though it so privee be,  
 That no man wote thereeof sauf God and he ;  
 For be he lewed man or elles lered,  
 He n'ot how sone that he shal ben afered ;  
 Therefore I rede you this counsel take  
 Forsaketh sinne or sinne you forsake  
 Modernise the above in prose or verse. Make notes  
 explanatory of the obsolete words and antiquated  
 grammatical forms. Scan the last two lines.

18. Comment on the subjoined extracts, explaining allusions, the meaning of obscure or archaic words, and, where necessary, the general sense of the passage. State also, when you can, whence the passage is taken :—

(a) My thought, whose murther yet is but fantastical,  
 Shakes so my single state of man, that function  
 is smothered in surmise.

(b) Consideration, like an angel, came  
 And whipped the offending Adam out of him.

(c) Or hearest thou rather pure ethereal stream  
 Whose fountain who shall tell ?

(d) They pass the planets seven, and pass the fix'd,  
 And that crystalline sphere whose balance weighs  
 The trepidation talked, and that first moved.

(e) Great wits are sure to madness near allied  
 And thin partitions do their bounds divide.

(f) Far from the sun and summer glade  
 In thy green lap was nature's darling laid,  
 What time, where lucid Avon strayed,

To him the mighty mother did unvail  
Her awful face.

(g) 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore,  
And coming events cast their shadows before.

### PURE MATHEMATICS. (I.)

1. Prove that the three perpendiculars AD, BE, CF drawn from the angular points A, B, C of a triangle on the opposite sides meet in a point.

If this point be P, prove that the three straight lines which join the middle points of AP and BC, BP and CA, CP and AB are all equal to each other, and meet in a point.

2. In the multiplication of algebraic polynomials, the sign of the product of any two terms is taken to be positive or negative according as the terms have like or unlike signs. Explain the reason of this.

3. Simplify the fraction—

$$\frac{x^2 + \frac{11x - 6}{x - 6}}{x^2 + 3x + \frac{17x + 3}{x - 6}};$$

determine the value of  $x^2 + x + 1$  when

$$x = \frac{-1 + \sqrt{-3}}{2},$$

and show that no real value of  $x$  can make the expression  $ax^2 + 2bx + c$  have a different sign from that of  $a$ , if  $ac - b^2$  be positive.

4. Investigate the expansion of  $x^n$  in powers of  $n$ .  
Apply your result to show that the series—

$$1 + 2 + \frac{3}{1.2} + \frac{4}{1.2.3} + \dots = 2e.$$

5. Show that  $\cos A + \cos B = 2 \cos \frac{A+B}{2} \cos \frac{A-B}{2}$ .

If  $A + B + C = 2\pi$ , prove that—

$$\cos A + \cos B - \cos C = 1 - 4 \sin \frac{A}{2} \sin \frac{B}{2} \cos \frac{C}{2}.$$

6. Investigate the exponential values of  $\sin x$  and  $\cos x$ .

Apply them to sum the series—

$\cos a + x \cos(a+b) + x^2 \cos(a+2b) + \dots$ , to infinity, where  $x$  is less than unity.

7. Show that in any equation of the form—

$$ax^n + bx^{n-1} + \dots = 0,$$

the greatest negative coefficient taken positively plus unity is a superior limit to the positive roots of the equation.

Find the integers between which the roots of the following equation lie—

$$x^5 + 3x^2 - 1 = 0.$$

8. Find the cosine of the angle between the two straight lines—

$$\begin{cases} Ax + By + C = 0 \\ Ax + B'y + C' = 0 \end{cases}$$

and thence deduce the condition of perpendicularity.

Write down, without proof, the equations to the two straight lines which bisect the angles between these straight lines.

9. Investigate the conditions that the equation—

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

may indicate respectively an ellipse, an hyperbola, a parabola, and a point.

Show that the equation to the two straight lines which join the origin to the points of intersection of the conic and the straight line  $x + y = 1$  is—

$$(a + 2d + f)x^2 + 2(b + d + e + f)xy + (c + 2e + f)y^2 = 0.$$

10. If the trilinear equation to a conic be  $\phi(\alpha\beta\gamma) = 0$ , prove that the centre may be found from the equations—

$$\frac{\phi'(\alpha)}{a} = \frac{\phi'(\beta)}{b} = \frac{\phi'(\gamma)}{c}$$

Thence deduce the condition that the conic is two straight lines.

11. Show how to find the value of a fraction which takes the form  $\frac{\infty}{\infty}$ .

What are the values of  $x^x$  and  $x^{\frac{1}{x}}$  when  $x$  is zero?

12. Find the maxima and minima values of a function of one independent variable. Investigate conditions by which we can determine whether a value thus obtained is a maximum or minimum.

A chord of given length cuts off a maximum or minimum area from a given curve, prove that it makes equal angles with the tangents at its extremities.

13. Define an asymptote. Find the asymptotes to the algebraic curve—

$$x^n \phi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{n-1} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + \dots = 0$$

in the form  $y = \kappa x - \frac{\psi(\kappa)}{\phi'(\kappa)}$ , where  $\kappa$  satisfies the equation  $\phi(\kappa) = 0$ .

Examine the case in which the equation has two roots equal to  $\kappa$ .

14. Investigate the condition that the two straight lines—

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{x+f}{A} &= \frac{y-g}{B} = \frac{z-h}{C} \\ \frac{x-f'}{A'} &= \frac{y-g'}{B'} = \frac{z-h'}{C'} \end{aligned} \right\}$$

should intersect, and find the equation to the plane passing through both of them.

15. Show how to integrate the linear equation with constant coefficients—

$$f\left(\frac{d}{dx}\right)y = 0,$$

and discuss the case in which the subsidiary equation  $f(m) = 0$  has a pair of equal and a pair of imaginary roots.

Integrate the equations—

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - y = e^x$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} - n^2y = -\frac{2}{x}\frac{dy}{dx}.$$


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*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.*

- A. Show how to describe a circle to touch any side of a triangle and the other two produced.  
If the centres of the three circles which may be thus described, each to touch one side externally, be given, construct the triangle.
- B. Assuming the expansion of  $(1 + x)^n$  in powers of  $x$  when  $n$  is integer, deduce the expansion when  $n$  is a positive fraction. Find the general term of the expansion of  $\frac{1}{1 - 3x + 2x^2}$  in powers of  $x$ .
- C. Find (1) the sum of  $n$  numbers in Arithmetical Progression, and (2) the sum of their squares.
- D. Explain how you would construct a table of the sines and cosines of all angles, differing by one minute, from 0 to 90 degrees.
- E. Find the equations to the tangents to an ellipse which make a given angle with the major axis.

### PURE MATHEMATICS. (II).

- 1. If a merchant sells goods to a retail dealer at a profit of 40 per cent., and the retail dealer, becoming bankrupt, pays 12s. 6d. in £1, what does the merchant gain or lose by the transaction?
- 2. Divide a straight line into two parts, so that the rectangle contained by the whole and one of the parts may be equal to the square of the other part.

In what numerical ratio is the line divided?

3. Prove that equiangular parallelograms have to one another the ratio compounded of the ratios of their sides.

What form does this theorem take in trigonometry?

4. Solve the following equations:—

$$(1) \frac{1}{x-1} + \frac{2}{x-2} = \frac{3}{x-3} - \frac{5}{3}$$

$$(2) \begin{cases} x^2 + 3xy + y^2 = 29, \\ x + 3y = 7. \end{cases}$$

$$(3) x^3 - 24x - 72 = 0.$$

5. Is the chance of throwing 10 with two dice greater or less than that of throwing 5?

6. If A and B are two inaccessible points in a given plane, how can the distance between them be determined by means of trigonometry?

7. If A is an angle and  $a, b, c$  are the sides of a spherical triangle, show that  $\cos A \sin b \sin c = \cos a - \cos b \cos c$ .

8. Show that the two tangents drawn to a parabola from a point in the directrix, and that the two tangents drawn to an ellipse from a point in a concentric circle whose radius is  $(a^2 + b^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , are all right angles to each other.

In each case find the equation to the chord of contact.

9. An arc of a conic section being given, find by geometrical construction the particular species it belongs to.

10. Prove that the area of the triangle contained between the asymptotes and a tangent to a hyperbola is constant; and that the length of the tangent intercepted between the asymptotes is bisected at the point of contact.

11. What objections are urged against the infinitesimal method, and the method of derived functions respectively, as the fundamental principle of the calculus?

Differentiate from first principles on either method or on both methods

$$(1) \quad y = (a^2 + x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \quad (2) \quad y = \tan x.$$

12. Prove Maclaurin's theorem. Under what conditions can the function and the series into which it is expanded be used equivalently for each other?

13. If  $f(x)$  and  $f'(x)$  are simultaneously true, prove that  $f(x)$  has at least two equal roots.

Hence find the roots of  $x^3 - 7x^2 + 16x - 12 = 0$ , which has two equal roots.

14. Define the tangent to a curve at a given point, and find the equation to the tangent of  $F(x, y) = 0$  at the point  $(x, y)$ .

Also find the equation to the curve which passes through all the points at which the tangents are stationary.

15. What is the radius of curvature of a curve at a given point? When is its value the least in the lemniscata, whose equation is  $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$ ?

16. Trace the curves—

$$(1) \quad y^2 (x - a)(x - 3a) = x^3 (x + a); \\ (2) \quad r = a\theta \cos \theta.$$

17. Integrate the following :—

$$(1) \quad (a^2 - x^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx;$$

$$(2) \quad \frac{dx}{\sin x};$$

$$(3) \quad \frac{x^n dx}{(2ax - x^2)}.$$

18. Find the area of the cardioide whose equation is  $r = a(1 + \cos \theta)$ , and also the volume of the solid formed by the revolution of it about the prime radius.

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*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any that have preceded.*

A. State and prove the harmonic properties of a complete quadrilateral.

B. Define torsion, and find the radius of torsion of a given curve.

C. Determine the integrating factor of  $dy + yf(x) dx = F(x) dx$ .

D. Find the curve in which the radius of curvature is twice the normal.

### MIXED MATHEMATICS. (I.)

1. Enunciate the parallelogram of forces ; and assuming it to be true for two equal forces, prove that it is true for any two forces acting on a particle at any angle, whether they are commensurable or incommensurable.

Three lines, OA, OB, OC, represent three forces which act in equilibrium on a particle at O ; prove that O is the centre of gravity of the triangle ABC.

2. Six forces, which are proportional to the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, act on a particle, and along lines successively inclined to each other at angles of  $60^\circ$ ; find the resultant and its action-line.

3. Determine the resultant and its line of action of two parallel forces acting on a rigid body. What measure can you hence infer of the rotatory effect of a force ?

4. State the laws of friction, and define coefficient of friction.

A heavy beam rests with one end on a rough horizontal plane, and with the other end on a smooth plane inclined to the horizon at  $60^\circ$ , and makes an angle of  $30^\circ$  with the horizon ; what is the coefficient of friction ?

5. What is the relation between the power and the weight in the smooth screw ?

Show that the result is in accordance with the principle of virtual velocities.

6. Define volume, density, mass, weight, specific gravity. Why is the weight of a given mass not the same at all places on the surface of the earth ?

7. Find the centre of gravity (1) of a thin plate in the form of a quadrant of an ellipse ; (2) of a hemisphere.

8. How is force estimated in Statics and Dynamics respectively? Investigate the normal and tangential components of the acceleration of a particle describing a plain curve.
9. Prove that the spaces described by a particle moving in a rectilineal path in vacuo under the action of a constant force vary as the squares of the time from rest. Also give Newton's proof of this theorem. If a particle is projected vertically upwards with a velocity of 32 feet in a second, how far will it ascend, and what time will elapse before it returns to its original place?
10. If a particle oscillates in a rectilineal path under the action of a force which varies directly as the distance from a given point in that path, show that the periodic time is independent of the velocity with which the particle passes through that point, and depends solely on the absolute force.
11. If a particle describes a conic section under the action of a central force which varies inversely as the square of the distance, show that the orbit is an ellipse if the velocity at every point is less than that acquired in moving from an infinite distance.
12. A heavy particle is projected with a given velocity from the vertex along a small smooth tube in the form of a parabola in a vertical plane with its axis vertical: find the pressure on the tube, and show that it vanishes at all points if the velocity of projection is equal to that acquired in falling from the directrix.
13. Find the length of a simple pendulum which would oscillate isochronously with a thin circular ring about an axis through the ring and perpendicular to its plane.
14. Investigate the general equation of fluid pressure, and find the pressure on a rectangular dock-gate, when the water is level with the top of the gate.
15. Find the geometrical focus of a double convex lens. How may the focal length of such a lens be determined practically?

16. Give a general description of the moon's path in space, and of the forces which act on that body.
17. What is achromatism? Explain the construction and conditions of an achromatic object-glass.
18. Show that the velocity of propagation of vibratory motion through an elastic medium =  $\left(\frac{E}{\rho}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , where  $E$  = the elastic force, and  $\rho$  = the density of the medium.

### MIXED MATHEMATICS. (II.)

1. If any number of forces act on a body in one plane, determine whether a force can always be found which will keep the body in a position of rest.  
*A B C D* are four fixed points, and *O* is any point; prove that the resultant of the forces represented in direction and magnitude by  $OA$ ,  $OB$ ,  $OC$ ,  $OD$  always passes through a fixed point.
2. State and prove the properties of Guldinus: A volume is generated by the revolution of an ellipse about a tangent. If the volume generated by the part of the area on one side of the minor axis be  $n$  times that generated by the area on the other side, find the point of contact of the tangent.
3. Investigate the equation of the common catenary. A heavy chain rests in equilibrium, supported by two smooth pegs, *A* and *B*. If  $x$ ,  $y$  be the lengths of the chain which hang vertically from *A* and *B*,  $z$  the length between *A* and *B*, and if  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  be the angles the tangents at *A* and *B* make with the vertical, prove that

$$\frac{x}{\sin \beta} = \frac{y}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{z}{\sin (\alpha + \beta)}$$

4. Prove that the path of a projectile in vacuo is a parabola.

If *T A*, *T B* be any two tangents to the path, prove that the velocities at *A* and *B* are in the ratio of *T A* to *T B*.

5. If a particle describe a curvilinear path about a centre

of force, prove that the areas described by the radius vector are proportional to the times.

The orbit of a comet is an ellipse which intersects the earth's orbit (supposed circular) at the extremities of its minor axis. Find the period of the comet in days. If  $e$  be the eccentricity, find how long the comet will remain within the earth's orbit.

6. Explain what is meant by centrifugal force, and show

that it is properly measured by  $\frac{m v^2}{\rho}$ , where  $v$  is

the velocity,  $m$  the mass of a particle, and  $\rho$  the radius of curvature of its path.

A small heavy ring can slide on a smooth vertical circular wire, and the circle is made to turn about a vertical diameter with a uniform angular velocity so as to make  $n$  complete revolutions in a second. Find the position which the ring tends to take on the wire and the time of a small oscillation.

7. Show how to find the centre of pressure of any area immersed in a homogeneous fluid under the action of gravity. Apply your method to the case of a triangle with one side in the surface.

8. Define the metacentre, and point out how its position determines the stability or instability of a floating body.

A thin heavy hemispherical shell floats in water; determine the ratio in which the stability is altered by attaching a weight equal to that of the hemisphere to its lowest point.

9. Investigate the equation of continuity in Hydrodynamics. What physical fact does this equation express?

10. Find the deviation of a ray of light passing through a prism. In what position should a prism be held to form the most distinct image of a point?

11. Define the circle of least confusion. Investigate its position and magnitude. What is the use of this circle?

12. Give a diagram showing the construction of Newton's

telescope, and the course of an oblique pencil of rays from a very distant point. What are the advantages or disadvantages of this telescope as compared with Herschel's?

13. Define the terms "Moment of Inertia," "Principal Axes." A straight line passing through a fixed point,  $O$ , moves so that the moment of inertia about it is always the same. Show that it describes in space a cone of the second order whose principal diameters are the principal axes of the body at  $O$ .
14. Find the motion of a body moving about a fixed axis under the action of any forces.

A heavy square can turn freely about a fixed horizontal axis in its plane. Supposing the square to be initially placed at rest with its plane horizontal, find the pressure on the axis when the plane becomes vertical.

15. Investigate the equation of vis viva.

A homogeneous sphere is set rotating about a horizontal diameter as a fixed axis. Supposing that by change of temperature the radius of the

sphere is reduced to  $\frac{1}{n}$  th of its former value, find

the change in the vis viva.

16. Explain how the clock is "set" in an Observatory. What is meant by "index error" and "rate?"
17. Show how to find the parallax of a planet by observations at two places in the plane of the meridian.

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*Candidates are at liberty to substitute any of the following questions for any of the preceding.*

- A. A uniform heavy rod, A B, rests with one extremity, A, against a smooth vertical wall, and is supported by a string, C D, attached to a point, C, in the rod, and a point, D, in the wall. If  $C D = A C = \frac{A B}{4}$  find the positions of equilibrium.

B. Define the central axis of a system of forces and find its equation.

C. Find the time of oscillation of a heavy particle in a cycloid whose axis is vertical and vertex downwards.

### FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

*Translate into English:—*

N.B.—*The translations into English should be written on Blue paper.*

1. La raison tient de la vérité; elle est une; l'on n'y arrive que par un chemin, et l'on s'en écarte par mille; l'étude de la sagesse a moins d'étendue que celle que l'on ferait des sots et des impertinents: celui qui n'a vu que des hommes polis et raisonnables, ou ne connaît pas l'homme, ou ne le connaît qu'à demi; quelque diversité qui se trouve dans les complexions ou dans les mœurs, le commerce du monde et la politesse donnent les mêmes apparences, font qu'on se ressemble les uns aux autres par des dehors qui plaisent réciproquement, qui semblent communs à tous, et qui font croire qu'il n'y a rien ailleurs qui ne s'y rappoite: celui, au contraire, que se jette dans le peuple ou dans la province, y fait bientôt, s'il a des yeux, d'étranges découvertes, y voit des choses qui lui sont nouvelles, dont il ne se doutait pas, dont il ne pouvait avoir le moindre soupçon; il avance par des expériences continues dans la connaissance de l'humanité, il calcule presque en combien de manières différentes l'homme peut être insupportable.

*La Bruyère.*

2. Richelieu demande sa retraite, non définitive, mais momentanée; on le rappellera plus tard, s'il est encore vivant, et si on a besoin de lui. Il explique très-bien qu'il est en grand danger, et qu'il a besoin de se mettre quelque temps à couvert. Veut-il se rendre nécessaire, se constater indispensable, et s'assurer, d'autant mieux le pouvoir? Si son but est tel, on doit dire qu'étrange est

la méthode, bien téméraire. Il parle avec la franchise d'un homme qui n'a rien à ménager. Il ose donner à son maître, peut-être comme dernier service, l'énumération des défauts dont le roi doit se corriger. Et ce n'est pas là une de ces satires flatteuses, où l'on montre un petit défaut, une ombre, un repoussoir habile pour faire valoir les beautés du portrait. Non, c'est un jugement ferme et dur, fort étudié, comme d'un La Bruyère, d'un Saint Simon qui fouillerait à fond ce caractère, cent ans après, un jugement des morts, et par un mort. Promptitude et légèreté, soupçons et jalouse, nulle assiduité, peu d'application aux grandes choses, aversions irréfléchies, oubli des services et ingratitudo. Il n'y manque pas un trait.

*Michelet.*

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Qu'une coupe vidée est amère ! et qu'un rêve  
Commencé dans l'ivresse, avec terreur s'achève !  
Jeune, on livre à l'espoir sa ciédule raison ;  
Mais en frémit plus tard, quand l'âme est assouvie,  
Hélas ! et qu'on revoit sa vie  
De l'autre bord de l'horizon !

Ainsi quand vous passez au pied d'un mont sublime,  
Longtemps en conquérant vous admirez sa cime,  
Et ses pics, que jamais les ans n'humiliront ;  
Ses forêts, vert manteau qui pend aux rocs sauvages,  
Et ces couronnes de nuages  
Qui s'amoncellent sur son front !

Montez donc, et tentez ces zônes inconnues !  
Vous croyiez fuir aux cieux . . . . Vous vous perdez aux  
nues ;  
Le mont change à vos yeux d'aspects et de tableaux,  
C'est un gouffre obscurci de sapins centenaires,  
Où les torrents et les tonnerres  
Croisent des éclairs et des flots !

*Victor Hugo*

*Translate into French :—*

N.B.— *The translations into French should be written on White paper.*

1. About thirty years before this time a Mohammedan soldier had begun to distinguish himself in the wars of Southern India. His education had been neglected; his extraction was humble. His father had been a petty officer of revenue; his grandfather a wandering dervise. But though thus meanly descended, though ignorant even of the alphabet, the adventurer had no sooner been placed at the head of a body of troops than he approved himself a man born for conquest and command. Among the crowd of chiefs who were struggling for a share of India, none could compare with him in the qualities of the captain and the statesman. He became a general; he became a sovereign. Out of the fragments of old principalities, which had gone to pieces in the general wreck, he formed for himself a great, compact, and vigorous empire. That empire he ruled with the ability, severity, and vigilance of Louis XI. . . . . He was an oppressor; but he had at least the merit of protecting his people against all oppression except his own. He was now in extreme old age; but his intellect was as clear, and his spirit as high, as in the prime of manhood. Such was the great Hyder Ali, the founder of the Mohammedan kingdom of Mysore, and the most formidable enemy with whom the English conquerors of India have ever had to contend.

*Macaulay.*

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2. As Hannibal utterly eclipses Carthage, so, on the contrary, Fabius, Marcellus, Claudius Nero, even Scipio himself, are as nothing when compared to the spirit and wisdom and power of Rome. The Senate, which voted its thanks to its political enemy, Varro, after his disastrous defeat, because he had not despaired of the commonwealth, and which declined either to solicit, or to reprove, or to threaten, or in any way to notice the twelve colonies which had refused their accustomed supplies of men for

the army, is far more to be honoured than the conqueror of Zama. This we should the more carefully bear in mind, because our tendency is to admire individual greatness far more than national; and as no single Roman will bear comparison with Hannibal, we are apt to murmur at the event of the contest, and to think that the victory was awarded to the least worthy of the combatants. On the contrary, never was the wisdom of God's providence more manifest than in the issue of the struggle between Rome and Carthage. It was clearly for the good of mankind that Hannibal should be conquered; his triumph would have stopped the progress of the world. For great men can only act permanently by forming great nations; and no one man, even though it were Hannibal himself, can in one generation effect such a work. But where the nation has been merely enkindled for a while by a great man's spirit, the light passes away with him who communicated it; and the nation, when he is gone, is like a dead body, to which magic power had for a moment given an unnatural life; when the charm has ceased, the body is cold and stiff as before.

*Arnold.*

### FRENCH LANGUAGE, &c.

N.B.—*The Questions are to be answered in English.*

#### GRAMMAR.

1. Give the plural of the following compound substantives: *chef-d'œuvre, garde-feu, garde-côte, vice-roi, arrière-garde, basse-cour, eau-de-vie, franc-maçon, avant-poste.*
2. Give the first person of the primitive tenses of the following verbs: *coudre, conclure, résoudre, pourvoir, vêtir, aller.*
3. Translate the following sentences: *Sa grandeur d'âme m'impose.—L'arrogance d'un sot ne saurait m'en imposer.* Explain the difference of meaning between *imposer* and *en imposer*.
4. Could you say indifferently: *Les vins de la Bourgogne—Les vins de Bourgogne—Les côtes de l'Angleterre*

—Les côtes d'Angleterre—L'eau de la mer—L'eau de mer, &c.? Draw up a general rule for the use of the articles in French.

5. When is *soi*, when is *lui*, to be used as a personal pronoun of the third person? Give examples.
6. State the difference between the two following sentences. Give the general rule:—

Croyez-vous qu'il *ira* en Amérique?  
Croyez-vous qu'il *aille* en Amérique?

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### HISTORY.

1. Give a short account of the Italian wars from 1494 to 1559.
2. Describe the condition of France under the regency of Marie de Medicis, and the reaction against the policy of Henri IV.
3. Give an account of the congress and treaties of Westphalia in 1648, the leading clauses of those treaties, their importance, and their results for France.
4. Trace the influences which acted on the mind of Louis XIV. towards the latter part of his reign, and contrast his policy at that time with that of his former years.
5. Mention the most important facts connected with the following persons:—Necker, Turgot, Dumouriez, Lafayette, Bouillé, Carnot, Barras.
6. Give the causes and the results of the breaking up of the peace with Prussia in 1806. Account for the establishment of the confederacy of the Rhine. State the policy of France at this period.

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### LITERATURE.

1. Trace the origin of the French theatre. Name the principal dramatic writers who preceded Corneille.
2. Who are the leading historians of the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries? State what you know of their principal works.

3. Analyse the "Misanthrope." Name the principal works of Molière. Give a short account of his early life.
4. Who are the leading encyclopædists? In what does Rousseau differ from them?
5. Beaumarchais. His Theatre and his Memoirs. Show their importance as giving an insight into the condition of French society at the latter end of the eighteenth century.
6. Trace the influence of the romantic school on the literature of the early part of the nineteenth century. Name the principal writers who are connected with it, and their chief works.

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### COMPOSITION.

*Write an essay in French on one of the following subjects.*

1. Développez cette pensée d'un historien moderne :—  
La Révolution d'Angleterre a commencé l'ère des gouvernements nouveaux, comme la Révolution Française a commencé l'ère des sociétés nouvelles, en Europe.
2. De l'influence exercée par la découverte de la poudre à canon, et par celle de l'imprimerie sur les sociétés modernes.
3. Montrez que le courage civil n'est point inférieur au courage militaire.

### TRANSLATION FROM LATIN.

*Translate :—*

Judicium ordo Carthagine ea tempestate dominabatur; eo maxime, quod iidem perpetui judices erant. Res, fama, vitaque omnium in illorum potestate erat. Qui unum ejus ordinis offendisset, idem omnes adversos habebat; nec accusator apud judices infensos deerat. Horum in tam impotenti regno (neque enim civiliter nimiis opibus utebantur) prætor factus Hannibal vocari ad se quæstorem jussit. Quæstor id pro nihilo habuit. Nam et adversæ factionis erat: et, quia ex quæstura in judices, potentissimum ordinem, referebantur, jam pro

futuris mox opibus animos gerebat. *Enimvero indignum id ratus Hannibal, viatorem ad prehendendum quæstorem misit: subductumque in concionem, non ipsum magis, quam ordinem judicum, præ quorum superbia atque opibus nec leges quicquam essent, nec magistratus, accusavit.* Et, ut secundis auribus accipi orationem, animadvertisit, et infimorum quoque libertati gravem esse superbiam eorum, legem extemplo promulgavit, pertulitque, ut in singulos annos judices legerentur: ne quis biennium continuum judex esset. Ceterum quantam eo facto ad plebem injerat gratiam, tantum magnæ partis principum offenderat animos. Adjecit et aliud, quod, bono publico, sibi proprias simultates irritavit. Vectigalia publica partim negligentia dilabebantur; partim prædæ ac divisui principum quibusdam et magistratibus erant: quin et pecunia, quæ in stipendum Romanis suo quoque anno penderetur, deerat, tributumque grave privatis imminere videbatur.

*Livy.*

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Nisi ante Roma profectus esses, nunc eam certe relinquieres. Quis enim, tot interregnis, jureconsultum desiderat? Ego omnibus, unde petitur, hoc consilii dederim, ut a singulis interregibus binas advocationes postulent. Satisne tibi videor abs te jus civile didicisse? Sed heus tu, quid agis? Ecquid fit? Video enim, te jam jocari per litteras. Hæc signa meliora sunt, quam in meo Tusculano. Sed quid sit, scire cupio. Consuli quidem te a Cæsare scribis: sed ego tibi ab illo consuli mallem. Quod si aut fit aut futurum putas, perfestam militiam et permane; ego enim desiderium tui spe tuorum commodorum consolabor: sin autem ista sunt inaniora, recipe te ad nos. Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, aut, si minus, una mehercule collocutio nostra pluris erit, quam omnes Samarobrivæ. Denique, si cito te retuleris, sermo nullus erit; si diutius frustra abfueris, non modo Laberium, sed etiam sodalem nostrum Valerium pertimesco. Mira enim persona induci potest Britannici jureconsulti. Hæc ego non rideo, quamvis tu rideas: sed de re severissima tecum, ut soleo, jocor. Remoto joco, tibi hoc amicissimo animo præcipio, ut, si istic mea

commendatione tuam dignitatem obtinebis, perferas nostri  
 desiderium, honestatem et facultates tuas augeas : sin  
 autem ista frigebunt, recipias te ad nos. Omnia tamen,  
 quæ vis, et tua virtute profecto et nostro summo erga  
 te studio consequere.

Cicero.

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Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes  
 Intulit agresti Latio : sic horridus ille  
 Defluxit numerus Saturnius, et grave virus  
 Munditiæ pepulere ; sed in longum tamen ævum  
 Manserunt hodieque manent vestigia ruris.  
 Serus enim Græcis admovit acumina chartis,  
 Et post Punica bella quietus quærere cœpit,  
 Quid Sophocles et Thespis et Æschylus utile ferrent.  
 Tentavit quoque rem, si digne vertere posset,  
 Et placuit sibi, natura sublimis et acer ;  
 Nam spirat tragicum satis et feliciter audet,  
 Sed turpem putat inscite metuitque lituram.  
 Creditur, ex medio quia res arcessit, habere  
 Sudoris minimum, sed habet comoedia tanto  
 Plus oneris, quanto veniæ minus. Adspice, Plautus  
 Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi,  
 Ut patris attenti, lenonis ut insidiosi ;  
 Quantus sit Dossennus edacibus in parasitis,  
 Quam non adstricto percuriat pulpita socco ;  
 Gestit enim nummum in loculos demittere, post hoc  
 Securus, cadat, an recto stet fabula talo. Horace.

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Quod superest, æs atque aurum ferrumque repertum est,  
 Et simul argenti pondus plumbique potestas :  
 Ignis ubi ingentes silvas ardore cremarat  
 Montibus in magnis, ceu cœli fulmine misso ;  
 Sive quod, inter se bellum silvestre gerentes,  
 Hostibus intulerant ignem formidinis ergo ;  
 Sive quod, inducti terræ bonitate, volebant  
 Pandere agros pingues, et pascua reddere rura ;  
 Sive feras interficere, et ditescere præda :

Nam fovea atque igni prius est venarier ortum,  
 Quam sepire plagis saltum, canibusque ciere.  
 Quidquid id est, quacumque e causa flammeus ardor  
 Horribili sonitu silvas exederat altis  
 Ab radicibus, et terram percoxerat igni;  
 Manabat venis ferventibus in loca terræ  
 Concava conveniens argenti rivos et auri,  
 Æris item et plumbi: quæ quum concreta videbant  
 Posterius claro in terris splendere colore,  
 Tollebant nitido capti lævique lepore;  
 Et simili formata videbant esse figura,  
 Atque lacunarum fuerant vestigia cuique.  
 Tum penetrabat eos, posse hæc, liquefacta calore,  
 Quamlibet in formam et faciem decurrere rerum,  
 Et prorsum quamvis in acuta ac tenuia posse  
 Mucronum duci fastigia procudendo;  
 Ut sibi tela parent, silvasque et cædere possint,  
 Materiemque dolare, ac lævia radere tigna,  
 Et terebrare etiam, ac pertundere perque forare.

*Lucretius.*

### TRANSLATION INTO LATIN.

*Translate into Latin Prose :—*

Society is indeed a contract. Subordinate contracts for objects of mere occasional interest may be dissolved at pleasure, but the State ought not to be considered as nothing better than a partnership agreement in a trade of pepper and coffee, calico or tobacco, or some other such low concern, to be taken up for a little temporary interest, and to be dissolved by the fancy of the parties. It is to be looked on with other reverence; because it is not a partnership in things subservient only to the gross animal existence of a temporary and perishable nature. It is a partnership in all science, a partnership in all art, a partnership in every virtue, and in all perfection. As the ends of such a partnership cannot be obtained in many generations, it becomes a partnership not only between those who are living, but between those who are living, those who are dead, and those who are to be born. Each contract of each particular State is but a clause in

the great primeval contract of eternal society, linking the lower with the higher natures, connecting the visible and invisible world, according to a fixed compact sanctioned by the inviolable oath which holds all physical and all moral natures, each in their appointed place. This law is not subject to the will of those who, by an obligation above them, and infinitely superior, are bound to submit their will to that law. The municipal corporations of that universal kingdom are not morally at liberty at their pleasure, and on their speculations of a contingent improvement, wholly to separate and tear asunder the bands of their subordinate community, and to dissolve it into an unsocial, uncivil, unconnected chaos of elementary principles. It is the first and supreme necessity only, a necessity that is not chosen, but chooses, a necessity paramount to deliberation, that admits no discussion, and demands no evidence, which alone can justify a resort to anarchy.

Burke.

*Translate into Latin Elegiacs :—*

I wandered by the brookside,  
I wandered by the mill ;  
I could not hear the brook flow,  
The noisy wheel was still ;  
There was no burr of grasshopper,  
Nor chirp of any bird ;  
But the beating of my own heart  
Was all the sound I heard.

He came not—no, he came not,  
The night came on alone ;  
The little stars sat one by one  
Each on his golden throne ;  
The evening air passed by my cheek  
The leaves above were stirred ;  
But the beating of my own heart  
Was all the sound I heard.

Fast silent tears were flowing  
Where some one stood behind ;

A hand was on my shoulder,  
     I knew its touch was kind ;  
 It drew me nearer, nearer,  
     We did not speak a word,  
 For the beating of our own hearts  
     Was all the sound we heard.

*Milnes.*

## LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF ROME.

1. Explain the use of the participle in grammar. In what respect is the Latin language deficient in participles? Enumerate, with instances, the deponent verbs of which the past participle is used both actively and passively.
2. Give the derivation of the contracted forms :—*ala*, *anceps*, *bruma*, *carcer*, *contamino*, *contio*, *cunæ*, *exilis*, *subtilis*, *imus*, *summus*, *mollis*, *nobilis*, *olla*, *otium*, *solari*, *stipendum*, *tandem*, *vanus*, *velum*. Explain the word “*macte*,” with derivation.
3. Give the names, in order, of the kings of Rome, and illustrate their characters by a Latin quotation for each. What was the power of the king at Rome compared with that of the consul?
4. What was the cause of the first secession of the Plebeians? Give the history of it, with the names of the principal personages concerned in it. What was the apologue of Menenius? What historical difficulties are found in this account? Where is the Mons Sacer, and why so called? To what other hill did the Plebeians sometimes secede?
5. When did Pyrrhus invade Italy, and under what pretext? Whence did he come, and in what part of Italy did he wage war with the Romans? Relate the events of the war. What was the result of it, and what was the end of Pyrrhus? From what sources do we derive our knowledge of these events? Quote from the Latin poets in illustration of the war and the leaders in it.
6. What was the country specially designated “the Province?” Trace the progress of its conquest

by the Romans. Give an account of the great victory of Marius in the Province. What speeches of Cicero refer to it? How was it connected with Pompeius? What resistance was made in it to Cæsar? What are the chief ancient cities (with their modern names) in it? Explain the line of Lucan :—

“Finis et Hesperiae promoto limite Varus.”

7. Give an account of the battle of Pharsalia, with date. What were the numbers and composition of the armies on both sides? Explain, with a plan, the topography of the spot. What difficulties are there in the common explanation? Where did Pompeius betake himself after his defeat? Trace his further movements to the place of his death.
8. Explain the fiscal terms: *aerarium, fiscus, manceps, publicanus, tributum, vectigal, census, decumæ, portorium, salinæ, scriptura, usura, versura, salariuum, vasarium, honorarium, aurum coronarium*. Distinguish the meaning of *caput* in fiscal and in criminal law.
9. State generally the direction of the rivers Tigris, Alia, Anio, Athesis, Aufidus, Clanius, Liris, Macra, Metaurus, Padus, Ticinus, Trebia, Siler. Mark the quantities of the doubtful syllables in their names, and quote Latin lines for your authority.
10. Which are the most important of the public, and which of the private orations of Cicero? Give an account of some one of each class, with its date, place, and circumstances of delivery. How were such speeches preserved? Had the Romans any system of “reporting?” What was the difference between “*oratio*” and “*declamatio*?” What collections of “*declamations*” have we?
11. In what particulars do the Alcaic and Sapphic metres of Horace differ from the Greek models? What are the different forms of the Asclepiad metre in Horace? Give an example of each. Have any of the Horatian metres been used by other Latin writers? Give examples of the metres used by

Catullus, Martial, Seneca (in the dramas called by his name), Statius, Ausonius, and Prudentius.

12. Compare the shape and appearance of Mount Vesuvius in the first century and at the present time. What other changes of configuration have taken place in that locality? What other forms of the same Vesuvius occur in the Roman writers? How is the mountain described by them? What events of Roman history are connected with it? What volcanoes were known to Virgil?

## TRANSLATION FROM GREEK.

*Translate—*

Βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἐς θάλαμον, τόν οἱ φίλοις υἱὸς ἔτευξεν  
Ηφαιστος, πυκινὰς δὲ θύρας σταθμοῖσιν ἐπῆρσεν  
Κληῆδι κρυπτῇ· τὴν δ' οὐ θεὸς ἄλλος ἀνῷγεν.  
"Ενθ' ἡ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα θύρας ἐπέθηκε φαεινάς.  
"Αμβροσίῃ μὲν πρῶτον ἀπὸ χροὸς ἴμερόεντος  
Λύματα πάντα κάθηρεν, ἀλείψατο δὲ λίπ' ἐλαίω  
"Αμβροσίῳ ἐδανῷ, τὸ ῥά οἱ τεθυωμένον ἦεν.  
Τοῦ καὶ κινυμένοιο Διὸς κατὰ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ  
"Εμπητος ἐς γαῖάν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἵκετ' ἀυτμή.  
Τῷ δὲ ἡ γε χρόα καλὸν ἀλειψαμένη, ἵδε χαίτας  
Πεξαμένη, χερσὶ πλοκάμους ἐπλεξε φαεινοὺς  
Καλοὺς ἀμβροσίους ἐκ κράatos ἀθανάτοιο.  
"Αμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀμβρόσιον ἑανὸν ἔσοθ', δν οἱ 'Αθήνη  
"Εξυσ' ἀσκήσασα, τίθει δὲν δαίδαλα πολλά.  
Χρυσείης δὲν ἐνετῆσι κατὰ στῆθος περονάτο.  
Ζώσατο δὲ ζώνην ἐκατὸν θυσάνοις ἀραρυῖαν,  
"Εν δὲ ἄρα ἕρματα ἤκεν ἐϋτρήτοισι λοβοῖσιν  
Τρίγληνα μορόεντα· χάρις δὲν ἀπελάμπετο πολλή.  
Κρηδέμνῳ δὲν ἐφύπερθε καλόψατο δῖα θεάων  
Καλῷ νηγατέῳ· λαμπρὸν δὲν ἦν ἡέλιος ὥς.  
Ποσσὶ δὲν ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα.

Homer.

Α νεότας μοι φίλον· ἄχθος δέ τὸ γῆρας ἀεὶ<sup>1</sup>  
 βαρύτερον Αἴτνας σκοπέλων  
 ἐπὶ κρατὶ κεῖται,  
 βλεφάρων σκοτεινὸν  
 φάρος ἐπικαλύψαν.  
 μὴ μοι μήτ' Ἀσιήτιδος  
 τυραννίδος ὅλβος εἴη,  
 μὴ χρυσοῦ δώματα πλήρη  
 τᾶς ἥβας ἀντιλαβεῖν,  
 ἀ καλλίστα μὲν ἐν ὅλβῳ,  
 καλλίστα δ' ἐν πενίᾳ.  
 τὸ δὲ λυγρὸν φθόνερον τε λῆ-  
 ρας μισῶ· κατὰ κυμάτων δ'  
 ἔρροι, μηδέ ποτ' ὕφελεν  
 θνατῶν δώματα καὶ πόλεις  
 ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ κατ' αἰθέρ' ἀ-  
 εὶ πτεροῖσι φορείσθω.  
 εἱ δὲ θεοῖς ἦν ξύνεστις καὶ σοφία, κατ' ἄνδρας  
 δίδυμον ἀν ἥβαν ἔφερον,  
 φανερὸν χαρακτῆρ'  
 ἀρετᾶς, ὅσοισιν  
 μέτα, καὶ θανόντες  
 εἰς αὐγὰς πάλιν ἀλίου  
 δισσοὺς ἀν ἔβαν διαύλους,  
 ἀ δυσγένεια δ' ἀπλάνη ἀν  
 εἶχε ζόας βιοτὰν,  
 καὶ τῷδ' ἦν τούς τε κακοὺς ἀν  
 γνῶναι καὶ τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς,  
 ἵσον ἄτ' ἐν νεφέλαισιν ἄ-  
 στρων ναύταις ἀριθμὸς πέλει.

Euripides.

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Παυσανίης δὲ, ὡς προσέκειτο ἡ ἵππος, πέμψας

πρὸς τοὺς Αθηναίους ἵππέα, λέγει τάδε· “”Ανδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, γῶνος μεγίστου προκειμένου, ἐλευθέρην εἶναι ἡ δεδουλωμένη τὴν Ἑλλάδα, προδεδόμεθα ὑπὸ τῶν συμμάχων, ἡμεῖς τε οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ὑμεῖς οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, ὑπὸ τὴν παροιχομένην νύκτα διαδράντων. νῦν ὅν δέδοκται τὸ ἐνθεύτεν τὸ ποιητέον ἡμῖν ἀμυνομένους γὰρ τῇ δυνάμεθα ἄριστα περιστέλλειν ἀλλήλους. εἰ μέν νῦν ἐσ ὑμέας ὥρμησε ἀρχὴν ἡ ἵππος, χρῆν δὴ ἡμέας τε, καὶ τοὺς μετ’ ἡμέων τὴν Ἑλλάδα οὐ προδιδόντας Τεγεήτας, βοηθέειν ὑμῖν· νῦν δὲ, ἐσ ἡμέας γὰρ ἀπασα κεχώρηκε, δίκαιοι ἐστε ὑμεῖς πρὸς τὴν πιεζομένην μάλιστα τῶν μοιρέων ἀμυνέοντες ἰέναι. Εἰ δ’ ἄρα αὐτοὺς ὑμέας καταλελάβηκε ἀδύνατόν τι βοηθέειν, ὑμεῖς δὲ ἡμῖν τοὺς τοξότας ἀποπέμψαντες χάριν θέσθε. συνοίδαμεν δὲ ὑμῖν ὑπὸ τὸν παρεόντα τόνδε πόλεμον ἔοῦσι πολλὸν προθυμοτάτο σι, ὥστε καὶ ταῦτα ἐσακούειν.”

*Herodotus.*

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Καὶ μὴν περὶ τοῦ γε μηδὲ Θηβαίους μηδενα τιμᾶν, ἐκεῖν' ἀν ἔχειν εἰπεῖν ἀληθεῖς οἷμαι. μεῖζον, ὁ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, Θηβαῖοι φρονοῦσιν ἐπ' ὡμότητι καὶ πονηρίᾳ ἡ ὑμεῖς ἐπὶ φιλανθρωπίᾳ καὶ τῷ τὰ δίκαια βούλεσθαι. μήτ' οὖν ἐκεῖνοί ποτε παύσαιντο, εἰ ἄρ' εὔξασθαι δεῖ, τοὺς μὲν ἑαυτοὺς ἀγαθόν τι ποιοῦντας μήτε τιμῶντες μήτε θαυμάζοντες, τοὺς δε συγγενεῖς, ἵστε γὰρ ὃν τρόπον Ὁρχομενὸν διέθηκαν, οὕτω μεταχειριζόμενοι, μήθ' ὑμεῖς τάναντία τούτοις τοὺς μὲν εὐεργέτας τιμῶντες, παρὰ δὲ τῶν πολιτῶν λόγῳ μετὰ τῶν νόμων τὰ δίκαια λαμβάνοντες. ὅλως δ' οἷμαι τότε δεῖν τοὺς ἑτέρων ἐπαινεῖν τρόπους καὶ ἔθη τοῖς ὑμετέροις ἐπιτιμῶντας, ὅταν ἢ δεῖξαι

Βέλτιον ἐκείνους πράττοντας ὑμῶν. ὅτε δὲ ὑμεῖς, καλῶς ποιοῦντες, καὶ κατὰ τὰς κοινὰς πράξεις καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὁμόνοιαν καὶ κατὰ τὰλλα πάντα ἄμείνον ἐκείνων πράττετε, τοῦ χάριν ἀν τῶν ὑμετέρων αὐτῶν ἔθῶν ὀλιγωροῦντες ἐκεῖνα διώκοιτε; εἰ γὰρ καὶ κατὰ τὸν λογισμὸν ἐκεῖνα φανείη βελτίω, τῆς γε τύχης ἔνεκα, ἢ παρὰ ταῦτ' ἀγαθῆ κέχρησθε, ἐπὶ τούτων ἄξιον μεῖναι. εἰ δὲ δεῖ παρὰ πάντα ταῦτ' εἰπεῖν ὃ δίκαιον ἡγοῦμαι, ἐκεῖν' ἀν ἔγωγ' εἴποιμι. οὐκ ἔστι δίκαιον, ὃ ἄνδρες Ἀθηναῖοι, τους Λακεδαιμονίων νόμους οὐδὲ τοὺς Θηβαίων λέγειν ἐπὶ τῷ τοὺς ἐνθάδε λυμαίνεσθαι, οὐδὲ δι' ὃν μὲν ἐκεῖνοι μεγάλοι εἰσί, καὶν ἀποκτεῖναι βούλεσθαι τὸν παρ' ἡμῖν τούτων τι κατασκευάσαντα, διὰ δὲ ὃν ὁ παρ' ἡμῖν δῆμος εὐδαίμων, ταῦθ' ὡς ἀνελεῖν δεῖ λεγόντων τινῶν ἔθέλειν ἀκούειν.

*Demosthenes.*

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Tὸ δὲ λυπούμενον αἰσθάνεσθαι ἐπὶ ταῖς αὐτοῦ ἀτυχίαις λυπηρόν. πᾶς γὰρ φεύγει λύπης αἴτιος εἶναι τοῖς φίλοις. Διόπερ οἱ μεν ἀνδρώδεις τὴν φύσιν εὐλαβοῦνται συλλυπεῖν τοὺς φίλους αὐτοῖς· καὶν μὴ ὑπερτείνῃ τῇ ἀλυπίᾳ, τὴν ἐκείνοις γινομένην λύπην οὐχ ὑπομένει, ὅλως τε συνθρήνους οὐ προσίεται διὰ τὸ μήδ' αὐτὸς εἶναι θρηνητικός· γύναια δὲ καὶ οἱ τοιοῦτοι ἄνδρες τοῖς συστένουσι χαίρουσι, καὶ φιλοῦσιν ὡς φίλους καὶ συναλγοῦντας. Μιμεῖσθαι δὲν ἀπασι δεῖ δῆλον ὅτι τὸν βελτίω. 'H δὲν ταῖς εὐτυχίαις τῶν φίλων παρουσίᾳ τὴν τε διαγωγὴν ἥδεῖαν ἔχει καὶ τὴν ἔννοιαν ὅτι ἥδουνται ἐπὶ τοῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθοῖς. Διὸ δόξειεν ἀν δεῦν εἰς μὲν τὰς εὐτυχίας καλεῖν τοὺς φίλους προθύμως· εὐεργετητικὸν γὰρ εἶναι καλόν· εἰς δὲ τὰς ἀτυχίας

δόκνοῦντα· μεταδιδόναι γὰρ ὡς ἥκιστα δεῖ τῶν κακῶν, ὅθεν τὸ “ἄλις ἐγὼ δυστυχῶν.” Μάλιστα δὲ παρακλητέον, ὅταν μέλλωσιν ὀλίγα ὀχληθέντες μεγάλ’ αὐτὸν ὀφελήσειν.

*Aristotle.*

### TRANSLATION INTO GREEK.

*Translate into Greek Prose :—*

Is the flame quenchless? and are the gates that keep the way indeed passable no more? or is it not rather that we no more desire to enter? For what can we conceive of that first Eden which we might not yet win back, if we chose? It was a place full of flowers, we say. Well, the flowers are always striving to grow wherever we suffer them; and the fairer, the closer. There may, indeed, have been a fall of flowers—as a fall of man; but assuredly creatures such as we are can fancy nothing lovelier than roses and lilies, which would grow for us till the earth was white and red with them, if we cared to have it so. And Paradise was full of pleasant shades and fruitful avenues. Well; what hinders us from covering as much of the world as we like with pleasant shade, and pure blossom, and goodly fruit? It was a place of peace, too, we say, and all the animals were gentle servants to us. Well; the world might yet be a place of peace to us, if we were all peacemakers, and gentle service should we have of its creatures if we gave them gentle masters.

*Ruskin.*

*Translate into Greek Iambics :—*

All places that the eye of heaven visits  
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens;  
Teach thy necessity to reason thus;  
There is no virtue like necessity.  
Think not, the king did banish thee,  
But thou the king; woe doth the heavier sit  
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.

Go say—I sent thee forth to purchase honour,  
 And not—the king exiled thee; or suppose,  
 Devouring pestilence hangs in our air,  
 And thou art flying to a fresher clime.  
 Look, what thy soul holds dear, imagine it  
 To lie that way thou goest, not whence thou comest.  
 For gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite  
 The man that mocks at it, and sets it light.

*Shakespeare.*

## LANGUAGE, LITERATURE, AND HISTORY OF GREECE.

1. Give the paradigms of the verbs *εἰμί*, “I am,” and *ἴημι*, “I send.” What is the force of the aorists of *βῆμι* and *ἴστημι*?
2. Heyne affirms that “Homer knows nothing of the article, and that *δ* with him is equivalent to *αὐτός* or *ἐκεῖνος*.” Examine this view, with instances of the use of *δ* in Homer. In what respect do you consider the Homeric use of *δ* to differ from that of the Attic writers?
3. Distinguish between the *ἀρητήρ*, *μάντις*, *θεόπροπος*, *ὑποφήτες*, *θυόσκοος*, *οἰωνόπολος*, *ὄνειρόπολος*, in Homer. What is the proper name for a sacrificing priest? By whom were sacrifices performed in the “Iliad?” Give instances. With respect to priests and temples, what difference may be observed between the practice of the Greeks and the Trojans? Which do you consider the elder, —Achilles or Patroclus? Hector or Paris?
4. Give an account of the god Hermes: his parentage, birth, and remarkable legends about him. What were his peculiar functions? What titles or epithets are ascribed to him? Give the meaning and derivation of his Greek and of his Latin name.
5. Give the legendary history of the Dorians. What is the date assigned to their conquest of the Peloponnesus? Compare it with the conquest of England by the Normans. What is the event called the Return of the Heraclidæ? Distinguish be-

tween the Σπαρτῆται, the Περιοίκοι, the Εἵλωτες, the Νεοδαμώδεις, and the Μόθωνες. What was the Κρυπτέα?

6. Describe the operations of the Siege of Platæa at the commencement of the Peloponnesian war; and relate the escape of the Platæans. Where was Platæa? and for what other events was it famous?
7. Give an account of the death of Socrates. Compare its date with that of the representation of the "Clouds" of Aristophanes. Do you trace any connection between the two events? On what charge was Socrates put to death? Give instances of religious fanaticism among the Athenians.
8. What is the subject of Xenophon's "Anabasis," and the meaning of the title? Give an account of the state of the Persian court which led to the expedition. Where was Cunaxa? What the date of the battle there, and its result? Where was the "Wall of Media?" What was the route of the "Retreat?" Who were Clearchus, Cheirisophus, Phalynus, Tissaphernes, Ariæus?
9. Relate Alexander's campaign in India. What were the Greek names for the great rivers of the Punjab? How far did Alexander penetrate? How did he mark the limits of his progress? By what route did he return, and where to? What kingdoms did the Macedonians found in Asia?
10. Explain the method of dating by Olympiads. What great events in Grecian history took place in the years B.C. 529, 490, 435, 430, 387, 356? Give the corresponding Olympiads. What events occurred in Olymp. 111. 4. and 112. 2.? Give the corresponding years B.C.
11. Describe the Piræus, writing the word in Greek. What derivation would you assign to the word? What were the names of the ports of Athens? What were the Long Walls? their length and width? by whom built? By whom was the Piræus destroyed?
12. Of what Athenian dramatists have we whole plays existing? How many of each? Give the names

and subjects of the existing plays of the earliest of them. What was the origin of the Greek drama? What was the dramatic *ἀγών*? Where were the tragedies performed at Athens, and on what special occasions? What is the meaning of the words *τραγῳδία*, *διθύραμβος*, *Διωνύσια*, *χοραγός*, *τριλογία*, *σύρμα*, *κόθορνος*, *προσῶπον*?

### LOGIC AND MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. What kind of truths has Logic to deal with, and what not? Are there any debated or ambiguous cases?
2. Explain shortly the following logical terms :—connotative, categorical, copula, accident, distribution, dilemma, illicit process, immediate inference.
3. Give the mnemonic lines of the second and third figures of the syllogism, and explain their meaning and use.
4. Mention the four experimental methods; indicate the canon of each; and give examples of some one of them.
5. State the logical character of the law of causation, and by what evidence it is established.
6. Explain and exemplify the fallacies termed fallacies of simple inspection, or *à priori*.
7. Give the meaning of Common Sense; and state what discussions are related to it.
8. Give an account of the sensations of sight. Mention the chief problems connected with vision, and state the precise points in dispute.

### MENTAL AND MORAL PHILOSOPHY.

1. State the cause of Laughter; and give an account of the theories of the Ludicrous, and of Humour.
2. What views have been held to as the mental foundations of benevolent or disinterested impulse?
3. Explain appetite, desire, deliberation, moral inability.
4. Through what instrumentality does the will control (1) the thoughts, and (2) the feelings?
5. What is there that is real, and what factitious, in the controversy respecting the freedom of the will?

6. What is the place assigned to human happiness in those systems that refuse to consider it as the primary end of morality?
7. Review the different modes of classifying the moral duties. How far do they observe any distinction between duties and virtues?
8. Name the intellectual or rational moralists; and give (1) their common, and (2) their special peculiarities.

### ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

#### GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Show how the *superlative* is formed in Italian:—  
Firstly—the *superlative absolute*.  
Secondly—the *superlative relative*.  
And lastly—the *superlative* of the adverb.
2. Give examples of the form in which the *personal pronouns* are modified in Italian in the *dative* and the *accusative*, whether placed before the verb or after it.
3. State in what instances the said *pronouns*, in their modified or *conjunctive* form, must follow the verb and be joined with it, and in what others they may not.
4. Does the Italian *possessive pronoun* agree in gender with the possessor, or with the thing possessed?
5. When is the *possessive pronoun* used as a *substantive* and what is then its meaning?
6. Exemplify the chief variations of the *verb* in Italian, as regards moods and tenses, and give in full the *indicative* and the *subjunctive* moods of the verbs *lavorare* and *scrivere*.
7. Illustrate by some examples the various relations signified by the prepositions *di*, *a*, *da*, with reference to nouns as well as to verbs.

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#### LITERARY QUESTIONS.

1. What Italian works did Boccaccio write besides the “Decamerone?”

2. State what you know of the historian Giovanni Villani, his writings and times.
3. Who were the most celebrated romantic poets of Italy previous to Ariosto, and from what sources did they take the subjects of their stories?
4. What do you know about Vittoria Colonna, her poems, and her friendship for Michelangelo?
5. What was the origin and purpose of the Academy del Cimento in Florence?
6. Give some account of Giuseppe Parini, his works, and the influence he exerted on the restoration of Italian literature in his day.

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### HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Through what rival interests did Genoa and Pisa repeatedly struggle together in the days of their mediaeval freedom?
2. What were the general causes of the decay of Venice in and after the sixteenth century?
3. Who was Don Francesco d'Avalos, Marquis of Pescara, and through what events did he become notorious?
4. What was the object and bearing of the *Leopoldine* reforms in Tuscany in the second half of the last century?
5. In what condition was Italy placed by the treaties of 1815, and what were the effects of those treaties on the national tendencies of the Italian people?

### ITALIAN LANGUAGE, &c.

*Translate into English prose :—*

O Genovese,\* ove ne vai? Qual raggio  
Brilla di speme sulle audaci antenne?  
Non temi, ohimè! le penne,  
Non anco esperte, degl'ignoti venti?  
Qual ti affida coraggio

\* Christoforo Colombo.

All'intentato piano  
 Dell'immenso oceano?  
 Senti le beffe dell'Europa; senti  
 Come deride i tuoi sperati eventi.

Ma tu il vulgo dispregi. Erra chi dice  
 Che natura ponesse all'uom confine  
 Di vaste acque marine,  
 Se gli diè mente onde lor freno imporre;  
 E dall'alta pendice  
 Insegnògli a guidare  
 I gran tronchi sul mare,  
 E in poderoso canape raccorre  
 I venti, onde sull'acque ardito scorre.

Così l'eroe nocchier pensa, ed abbatte  
 I paventati d'Ercole pilastri;  
 Saluta novelli astri,  
 E di nuove tempeste ode il ruggito.  
 Veggono le stupefatte  
 Genti del'orbe ascoso  
 Lo stranier portentoso.  
 Ei ride: e mostra i suoi tesori ardito  
 All' Europa, che il beffa ancor sul lito.

*Parini.*

*Figura, modi e abitudini di Dante.*

Fu questo nostro poeta di mediocre statura, e poichè alla matura età fu pervenuto, andò alquanto curvetto, ed era il suo andare grave e mansueto; di onestissimi panne sempre vestito in quell'abito ch'era alla sua matura età convenevole; il suo volto fu lungo, e il naso aquilino, e gli occhi anzi grossi che piccoli, le mascelle grandi, e del labbro di sotto era quello di sopra avanzato; il colore era bruno e i capelli e la barba spessi, neri e crespi, e sempre nella faccia malinconico e pensoso . . . Ne' costumi pubblici e domestici mirabilmente fu composto e ordinato; e in tutti più che alcun altro cortese e civile. . . . Niuno altro fu più vigilante di lui e negli studj e in qualunque altra sollecitudine il pungesse.

. . . . Rade volte, se non domandato, parlava, e quelle pesatamente e con voce conveniente alla materia di che parlava; non pertanto laddove si richiedeva, eloquentissimo fu e fecondo e con ottima e pronta prolazione.\*

Sommamente si dilettò in suoni e canti nella sua giovinezza, e con ciascuno che a que' tempi era ottimo cantore o sonatore fu amico ed ebbe sua usanza; ed assai cose da questo diletto tirato compose, le quali di piacevole e maestrevole nota a questi cotali facea rivestire . . . Dilettossi similmente di essere solitario e rimoto dalle genti, acciocchè le sue contemplazioni non gli fossero interrotte; e se pure alcuna che molto piaciuta gli fosse gliene veniva, essendo esso tra la gente, quantunque di alcuna cosa stato fosse addomandato, giammai, insino a tanto che egli o fermata o damnata la sua immaginazione avesse, non avrebbe risposto al dimandante; il che molte volte, essendo egli a mensa, o essendo in cammino con compagni gli avvenne.

*Boccaccio.*

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Perchè le *Parti* non possano degenerare in *Fazioni*, vuolsi primamente che non ritrovino mai la propria utilità, se non se nella utilità della patria. Poi, che le controversie e le accuse sieno liberissime e pubbliche sempre, e definite da leggi e da tribunali; affinchè le ire si sfoghino, e la calunnia che attizza più crudelmente i mortali a vendetta, e róde la pietà, e l'innocenza, e il pudore, e quindi tutti i nodi sociali, torni impotente, e sia tosto vituperata e punita; oltre di che, nelle pubbliche controversie, la nazione e tutto il genere umano danno equa sentenza sulle ragioni de' dissidenti, e costringono chi sosteneva il torto a posarsi. Vuolsi per terzo, che le *Parti* non associno a sè gli eserciti, o il volgo.—I quali tre requisiti parmi si trovino in Inghilterra; nè le *Parti* traligneranno in *Fazioni*, fin tanto che staià mantenitore di quella costituzione l'oceano.

*Foscolo.*

\* Pronunzia.

*Translate into Italian prose :—*

*A comparison.*

The lapse of time and rivers is the same,  
 Both speed their journey with a restless stream ;  
 The silent pace, with which they steal away,  
 No wealth can bribe, nor prayers persuade to stay ;  
 Alike irrevocable both when past,  
 And a wide ocean swallows both at last.  
 Though each resemble each in every part,  
 A difference strikes at length the musing heart ;  
 Streams never flow in vain ; where streams abound,  
 How laughs the land with various plenty crowned !  
 But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,  
 Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.

*Cowper.*

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*Taste : how depraved.*

Let us consider by what means taste is usually depraved and lost in a nation that is neither conquered by barbarians, nor has lost the improvements in agriculture, husbandry, and defence, that allow men leisure for reflection and embellishment. . . . When people of mean parts, and of pride without genius, get into elevated stations, they want a taste for simple grandeur, and mistake for it what is uncommonly glaring and extraordinary ; whence proceeds false wit of every kind, a gaudy richness in dress, an oppressive load of ornament in building, and a grandeur overstrained and puerile universally. I must observe, that people of bad taste and little genius almost always lay a great stress on trivial matters, and are ostentatious and exact in singularities, or in a decorum in trifles. When people of mean parts appear in high stations, and at the head of the fashionable world, they cannot fail to introduce a false embroidered habit of mind ; and at length solitary taste, adorned only by noble simplicity, will be lost in the general example.

Also when a nation is much corrupted, when avarice and love of gain have seized upon the hearts of men,

then decency, elevated principles, and greatness of soul expire, and all that remains is a comedy or puppet-show of elegance, and the mind is understood to have no part in the drama of politeness, or else to act under a mean disguise of virtues which it is not possessed of.

*Usher.*

### GERMAN LANGUAGE, &c.

*Translate into English:—*

#### I.

Die Lebensart eines Barbarenvolks, das sich von der Jagd oder der Viehzucht nährt, bei dem noch kein Landeigenthum des Einzelnen eingeführt ist, ist allerdings für die Wanderungen gewissermaßen am geschicktesten. Den Nomaden fesselt nichts an sein Vaterland; er findet es wieder in dem andern Lande, sobald es nur Weiden für sein Vieh enthält. Mag es daher Mangel, mag es wahrer oder verminter Druck sein, der ihn antreibt, er wird nicht lange anstehen, sein Land zu verlassen, und sich neue Wohnsitze in der Fremde zu suchen. Der Nomade, von seinen Herden, unter seinen Gezelten lebend, ohne Häuser, ohne eigene Ländereien nur im Besitz beweglichen Eigenthums, führt, wenn er wandert, Alles mit sich, sein Weib, seine Kinder, seine Herden, seine Habe, was könnte er zurücklassen? Seine Züge, selbst seine Kriegszüge, sind daher Völkerwanderungen im eigentlichen Sinne. Sie blieben aber auch nicht bloße Wanderungen, sie führten ganze Nationen in den bleibenden Besitz von entfernten Ländern; und diese Wanderungen waren es, die, indem sie zu Eroberungen wurden, die Schicksale von Europa in früheren Jahrhunderten, die von Asien in früheren und späteren, und wer mag es sagen, in wie fern nicht auch die von Afrika und Amerika?—bestimmt haben. Aus ihnen gingen große und mächtige Reiche hervor.

*Heeren.*

#### II.

Der Stillsstand alles staatlichen Lebens an dem deutschen Einheitspunkte und in Oesterreich, die Stockung der stän-

dischen Dinge in den meisten norddeutschen Staaten, die Verzögerung und voraussichtliche Bereitlung der preußischen Verfassung schien über ganz Deutschland hin eine völlige politische Erstarrung breiten zu müssen. Diesem äußersten Unheile vorgebeugt zu haben, ist ein Verdienst der süddeutschen Regierungen, Stände und Stämme, dem die Anerkennung und Würdigung in der Nation nicht gefehlt hat. Es waren die einzigen Staaten, die die Gunst der Zeiten napoleonischer Herrschaft erfahren hatten, ohne die Ungunst der Zeiten von Napoleons Fall erfahren zu müssen; mit Ausnahme des Adels war hier Niemand, weder Volk noch Fürst, gegen die fremden Einrichtungen verbittert, nachdem nun vollends die Last des fremden Patronates weggefallen war.

G. G. Gervinus.

### III.

#### Saul und David.

Der König sitzt auf seinem Throne bang,  
Er winst den Sohn des Isai zu rufen:  
Komm, Knabe, komm mit Deinem Harfenklang!  
Und jener lässt sich nieder auf den Stufen.

Der Herr ist groß! beginnt er feierlich,  
Geschöpfe spiegeln ihres Schöpfers Wonne;  
Der Morgen graut, die Wolken theilen sich,  
Und wandelnd singt ihr hohes Lied die Sonne.

Die schwere Krone löse dir vom Haupt,  
Und tret' hinaus in reine Gottesläste!  
Die Lilie prangt, der Busch ist neubelaubt,  
Die Neben blühen und verschwenden Düste.

Zwar bin ich nur ein schlichter Hirtensohn,  
Doch fühl' ich bis zum Himmel mich erhoben:

Was mußt du fühlen, König, auf dem Thron,  
Wie muß Dein Herz den Gott der Väter loben.

Doch deine Wimper neigt du thränenschwer,  
Daz sie des Auges schönen Glanz verböhle  
Wie groß ist Jehova ! o blick' umher !  
Und welche Ruhe füllt die ganze Seele !

So laß dein Herz an Gott, so laß dein Ohr  
An meiner Töne Harmonie sich laben !  
Allein der König springt in Wuth empor,  
Und wirft den Spieß nach dem erschrocknen Knaben.

*Platen.*

*Translate into German :—*

*(German characters should be used.)*

Till the middle of the eighteenth century Germany was, in one important respect, singular among the great nations of Christendom. She had attained a high rank in Europe by discoveries and inventions, by science, by abstract speculation as well as positive knowledge, by the genius and the art of war, and above all by the theological revolution which unfettered the understanding in one part of Europe, and loosened its chains in the other; but she was without a national literature. The country of Guttenburg, of Copernicus, of Luther, of Kepler, and of Leibnitz had no writer in her own language whose name was known to the neighbouring nations. German captains and statesmen, philosophers and scholars, were celebrated; but German writers were unknown. A great revolution, however, at length began, which, in the course of half a century, terminated in bestowing on Germany a literature, perhaps the most characteristic possessed by any European nation. It had the important peculiarity of being the first which had its birth in an enlightened age.

*Sir James Mackintosh.*

## GERMAN LANGUAGE, &amp;c.

## GRAMMATICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Translate and decline in the singular and plural: *the deep valley; a stranger; the German; the better time.*
2. How is the relative superlative of adverbs formed, and in how many ways can the absolute superlative of adverbs be expressed in German? Give examples.
3. What verbs are conjugated in German with *sein*?
4. Which parts of speech admit of the modification of the vowels *a, o, u*? Enumerate all the cases in which this modification can take place, illustrating each case by an example.
5. Translate the distinctive numerals: *secondly, thirdly, fifthly*; the variative numerals: *of six kinds, of three kinds, of two kinds*; the multiplicative numerals: *simple, fourfold, hundredfold*: and express in words the meaning of  $2/3$ ,  $4/5$ ,  $9/10$ ,  $3/37$ , 1868.
6. Translate the following sentences: *he was appointed general; the prince electors elected Francis I. Emperor of Germany; I do not consider this day lost; I rely upon your coming to see me; we took a drive this morning; he writes in the evening*: and state the grammatical reason whenever you deviate from the English construction.

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## LITERARY QUESTIONS.

- 1 Give an analysis of the most important German poem which refers to the *Gral-Sage*. When did the author of that poem live, and what do you know of his other productions?
2. Describe the origin, progress, and character of the *Sturm-und Drangperiode*. How far did it exercise a beneficial influence on German literature?

What *Dichterbund* is chiefly mentioned in connection with that period? Which poets did the members of that *Dichterbund* particularly revere, and the tendencies of which poet did they combat?

3. State the results of the intellectual intercourse between Goethe and Schiller. In how far did they mutually benefit each other, and which is the most important production of their joint activity?
4. State the names of the German writers who have in the present century distinguished themselves as biographers and historians, giving not only the titles, but describing also the nature of their principal works.
5. Characterise the productions of two of the following poets: *Uhland*, *Rückert*, *Heine*, *Lenau*, and *Freiligrath*.

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### HISTORICAL QUESTIONS.

1. Describe the reign of the *Ottonen*, more particularly that of *Otto the Great*. What services did he render to Germany? And which of his achievements turned out in its ultimate consequences injurious to the German empire?
2. Give a brief sketch of the Peasants' War in Germany, and state the causes which produced it.
3. When and by whom was the *Pragmatic Sanction* promulgated, and for what purpose was this edict issued?
4. Describe the life and reign of Joseph II., and state the reason why he failed in his reforms.
5. In consequence of which treaty of peace did the great mediatisation of German princes take place? What was Napoleon's chief object in bringing it about? Was it ultimately productive of any good?

## GERMAN COMPOSITION.

Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects, using the German character :

1. Eine historische Parallele zwischen Karl dem Großen und Friedrich dem Großen.
2. Getheilte Freud' ist doppelt Freude,  
Getheilter Schmerz ist halber Schmerz.

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## NATURAL SCIENCE.

## ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

*Zoology.*

1. Compare the structure of a *bird* with that of an *insect*; pointing out (1) their fundamental differences, and (2) their corresponding adaptations to like conditions of existence.
2. Give a general account of the metamorphosis of a *tadpole* into a *frog*, with especial reference to its skeleton, its locomotive organs, and its circulating and respiratory apparatus. Describe briefly the permanent state of these parts in any type of *perennibranchiate amphibia* with which you may be acquainted.
3. Describe the general plan and structure of a *barnacle*, and show how its true place in the animal scale is determined by the study of its development.
4. To what group of animals is the *phosphorescence of the sea* chiefly due? Describe some typical form of that group; and give examples of animal luminosity from other classes.

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*Botany.*

1. Give an account of the structure, composition, and life history of a typical *plant-cell*; and describe the chief varieties of vegetable cellular tissue.

2. Describe the chief varieties in the structure and position of the *ovarium* of flowering plants, which furnish distinctive characters in classification; giving an example of each type.
3. What are the essential characters of the natural order *gramineæ*? Give a sketch of its geographical distribution: compare the forms under which it presents itself in different regions; and enumerate the most important products which it yields.
4. Describe the (so called) fructification of a *fern*; its true generative apparatus; and its developmental history.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### CHEMISTRY (INCLUDING HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

#### *Chemistry (including Heat.)*

1. In what respects does atmospheric air resemble a chemical compound? Show that it is, nevertheless, not formed in accordance with the general laws of chemical combination, stating precisely each law to which your argument refers.
2. Describe the common mode of making sulphuric acid, as practised in this country, and explain the chemistry of it. What are the commonest impurities in that acid? Show whence they arise, and how they may severally be detected.
3. Describe and explain the phenomena of ebullition; taking account of the several circumstances which modify the same.
4. Give an account of the processes of smelting and desilvering lead, explaining the principles involved.
5. The analysis of a mineral gave,

Arsenic 72·24 per cent.

Iron 11·71      ,

Cobalt 16·05      ,

calculate a formula for it, taking the combining

weights of arsenic, iron and cobalt as 75, 56, and 59 respectively. Also explain how to make such an analysis.

6. Describe a mode of determining the vapour density of ether, pointing out the several corrections which have to be applied, but without detailing the mode of applying them. Show the bearing of this determination on the formula to be assigned to ether.
7. State and explain the mode of preparing acetic acid and acetic anhydride. Give a general formula for an acid of the series homologous with acetic acid. Explain what is meant when it is said that acetic anhydride is formed on the type of a molecule of hydrogen; and show that there is evidence of the existence in other compounds of such a radicle as is implied in that statement.

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### *Electricity and Magnetism.*

1. State the law of variation of the attraction between two electrified bodies when the distance and charges are varied ; and explain how this law is verified.
2. Give an account of the distribution of the electricity in a circular insulated plate of metal. Show that this may be explained as the result of induction independently of any theory as to the nature of electricity.
3. Classify the different modes in which electricity may be generated, giving examples of each class. To which class do you refer the charging of a Leyden jar by means of an electrophorus, and for what reasons? Show whether a condenser can be used so as to increase the quantity of electricity obtained from any source, and if so, show to which class such a generation of electricity is to be referred.
4. Give an account of the variation of the declination of the compass as you travel over the earth.
5. Describe the tangent galvanometer and the chemical voltameter, and explain the principles of them.

Show how far the indications they give are the same, pointing out the circumstances which make a difference in the indications of the one and the other.

6. Explain the grounds on which the use of the terms positive and negative as applied to electricity is justified apart from theory. Compare the phenomena of the discharge of positive with that of negative electricity as regards the facility of discharge, the appearance, the temperature, and other effects on the electrode, both in ordinary and in rarefied air.
7. A straight copper wire of some length is placed midway between the poles of a horseshoe magnet in a line perpendicular to the axis of the magnet: investigate the electric effects arising from (1) moving the wire so as to approach the N. pole of the magnet; (2) moving it in the direction of its length. State the principles which guide you in answering this question.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

#### *Geology.*

1. Indicate on a rough outline map of England the general geographical distribution of the Palæozoic, Mesozoic, and Cainozoic rocks.
2. Draw up a table showing the general succession of the Palæozoic rocks, and state their chief mineral characters.
3. Mention some of the chief genera of fossils which are found in the Silurian system.
4. Describe the origin of a volcanic cone, and mention the chief substances ejected during a volcanic eruption.
5. Enumerate the principal coal-fields of Great Britain, and explain the meaning of the term "Coal-field."

6. State the mean density of the mass of the globe, and that of the principal rocks composing the crust.

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*Mineralogy.*

7. Define the term "Crystal," and state the different conditions under which crystallisation may take place.
8. What metals are obtained from Galena, Cinnabar, Calamine, Blende, and Hematite? and with what substances are the metals combined in each of these minerals?
9. Give examples of sulphides and sulphates in minerals, and state how you would distinguish a sulphide and sulphate by means of the blowpipe.
10. What is understood by uniaxial and biaxial crystals? Name the systems of crystallisation to which they respectively belong.
11. Name the minerals which represent the different degrees of hardness.
12. Give the chief mineral constituents of the bodies known as "Meteorites," and state what substances have sometimes been mistaken for them.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

*Zoology.*

1. Compare the structure of a *Whale* with that of a *Fish*: stating (1) their characters of fundamental agreement; (2) their chief points of difference.
2. Describe the general structure of a *Cephalopod Mollusc*, and show how this is modified in (1) the *Argonaut*, or *Paper Nautilus*, and in (2) the *True* or *Pearly Nautilus*.
3. Give a general description of the external conformation and internal structure of a *Lobster*; show how the same plan of structure is modified in a *Crab*,

and sketch the developmental history of the last-named type.

4. Describe the structure of a *Sea Anemone*, and explain the relation of this animal to the *Anthozoa* by which coral reefs are formed.

### *Botany.*

1. What *Organic Compounds* are common to plants generally? what are their respective components, and how are these obtained by plants from the soil and the atmosphere?
2. Describe the general effects of *Cultivation* upon the structure of plants, distinguishing especially the changes in their *Vegetative*, and in their *Reproductive* organs, and giving characteristic examples.
3. Give an account of the distinguishing characters of the order *Compositæ*, and show how these are modified in its principal subdivisions, giving examples of each group from the British Flora.
4. Give an account of the structure and development of the *Ovule* of a flowering plant, the process of fertilisation, and the formation of the *Seed*; and specify those diversities in the structure and arrangement of the parts of the latter which furnish distinctive characters in classification.

## NATURAL SCIENCE.

### CHEMISTRY (INCLUDING HEAT), ELECTRICITY, AND MAGNETISM.

#### *Chemistry (including Heat.)*

8. A certain quantity of air has a given volume at  $0^{\circ}$  C.; find the increase of this volume arising from burning in it sufficient carbon to convert the oxygen into carbonic oxide, and from the increase of temperature due to the chemical action; the pressure being constant, the heat due to the conversion of one gram of carbon into carbonic

oxide being sufficient to raise 1,485 grams of water  $1^{\circ}$  C., and the specific heat of carbonic oxide being .245.

9. Trace the steps by which the equivalent weights of carbon and iron respectively are arrived at; distinguishing between matters of fact determined by experiment, inductive reasoning founded on such facts, and probabilities arising from analogy.

10. Examine by the blowpipe the substance A, and find the acid and each of two bases in B.

In answering this question note every experiment tried, the result of it, and the conclusion drawn from it, and finally the conclusion arrived at on the whole.

11. Explain the action of chlorine upon sulphuretted hydrogen, solution of soda, olefiant gas, alcohol, and ferro-cyanide of potassium respectively. Also of ammonia upon oxalic and cyanic ether.

12. Show by examples that the particular compounds which result from any chemical reaction are determined not merely by chemical affinity, but partly by the physical circumstances in which the reagents are brought together, giving six cases to illustrate the effect of variety of circumstances.

13. What relation exists between the radiation and absorption of heat by the same body, as to quantity and quality? Describe some experiments in confirmation of your statement; and explain the bearing of this relation on the method of spectrum analysis applied to the sun and stars.

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### *Electricity and Magnetism.*

8. Describe a gold leaf electroscope. If the rod which carries the leaves be passed through a glass tube, and the glass tube through a shorter brass tube fixed in the cover of the instrument and connected with the earth, the leaves will retain a charge communicated to them much longer than those of an ordinary instrument. Explain this, and show

whether the sensibility of the instrument to the approach (without discharge) of an electrified body will be affected by such an arrangement.

9. Explain how resistance is measured in electricity. Show how to find (1) the electro-motive force, (2) the internal resistance of any given voltaic cell.
10. To a telegraph wire, by which a message is passing from A to B, is attached, at an intermediate point, a wire of the same material, but of  $\frac{1}{10}$ th its diameter and 20 yards long, which is passed round a telegraph needle and attached again to the larger wire at a point five yards from the former point : compare the intensities of the currents in the large and small wires.
11. What are meant by the lines of magnetic force ? Show that they are due to the resultant action of the poles upon polarised bodies. State and explain the behaviour of a freely suspended bar of bismuth in different positions near a straight bar magnet.
12. In a Ruhmkorff's coil explain (1) the difference of intensity in the direct and inverse secondary currents ; (2) the use of the condenser ; stating the general principles on which your explanation is based.
13. Explain the rotation of an electric discharge through rarefied air about a solenoid, showing why the solenoid must extend beyond the discharge in order to produce the rotation.
14. Describe a mode of measuring the velocity of the passage of electricity through metallic conductors.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

#### GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

##### *Geology.*

1. Illustrate by diagrams or describe the terms *intrusive*, *overlying*, and *interbedded* igneous rocks, and state

the inferences deducible from such modes of occurrence.

2. What is understood by a "delta?" Name the geological formations which are comparable to modern deltas.
3. Describe the occurrence of coal and the associated strata in the coal measures.
4. Give the subdivisions of the Cretaceous rocks, and mention some of the characteristic fossils.
5. Name any six species of fossils which are considered to be characteristic of six separate and distinct formations.
6. Define the origin of slaty cleavage, and mention the geological strata in which this structure has been observed in Great Britain.

### *Mineralogy.*

7. What is a mineral vein or lode, and in what class of rocks are they usually found?
8. Name the mineral substances which give off vapours or sublimates before the blowpipe, and state how they may be distinguished by the odour or other characters.
9. What is understood by the law of Symmetry in Crystallography? Explain the law of Symmetry in the *Rhombic* or in the *Cubical* system.
10. Give the approximate composition and names of some of the principal ores of iron.
11. Enumerate the principal species or varieties of Felspar, and mention the different rocks of which they form a constituent part.
12. Give the crystalline form and composition of six of the following minerals: Quartz, Augite, Aragonite, Fluor-spar, Heavy-spar, Cassiterite, Malachite, Beryl, Garnet, Graphite, and Orthoclase.

## SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

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All Sanskrit words should be written with Devanâgarî letters.  
Marks will be given for good handwriting.

The questions should be answered in the same order in which they are printed.

The proper number should be attached to each answer.

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1. Apply the rules of Sandhi to—

इह + कृषिः,  
ये + अमू (neuter),  
अविभः + कृषिः,  
तैः + रथैः,  
तान् + लोकान् + तस्य,  
है + भगवन् + अत्र,  
सः + गच्छति,  
प्रल् + स्यामि (fut.),  
वस् + स्यामि (fut. "to dwell")  
लभ् + तुम् (inf.).

2. Give the nominative and genitive dual of अग्नि, भ्रातृ, and वारि (neut.).
3. Give the nominative and accusative plural of खसृ and मातृ.
4. Give the genitive singular and plural of श्री and नदी.
5. Give the nominative in the three numbers of सखि .

6. Give the nominative instrumental and locative plural of अवाच् in the masculine.
- 7 Give the locative singular and plural of पेतिवस्, हविस्, and सुपिस् .
8. Give the nominative and accusative plural, in the feminine, of the participles तिष्ठत्, अदत्, and क्रीणत् .
9. Give the accusative singular and plural of गो.
10. Give the nominative plural of त्रि in the three genders.
11. Give the genitive in the three numbers of अस्मद्.
12. Give the ablative singular and plural of इदम् in the feminine.
13. Give the nominative plural, masculine and feminine, of अदस् .
14. Give the third person dual and plural of the imperative parasmaipada of हु (जुहोति), and सु (सुनोति).
15. Write out the singular of the imperfect parasmaipada of रुध् (रुणद्धि).
16. Give the second person singular of the imperative parasmaipada of सु क्री (क्रीणाति), and ग्रह (गृह्णाति).
17. Give the second person singular of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of श्रु, स्था, and पच् .
18. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated perfect parasmaipada of स्तु and क्री.
19. Give the third person singular and plural of the reduplicated âtmanepada of कृ and लभ् .
20. From what roots do the following aorists come : अयाद्यम्, अत्याद्यम्, अयुद्धि and अवाद्यम् ? Give the third person dual of each.

21. Give the third person singular of the present passive of कृ and ह्वे. Distinguish between बुध्यते and बोध्यते.

22. Give the third person plural of the intensive, with य, of क्षिप् and दा, and without य, of हु.

*Translate into Sanskrit :—*

(a) The king said to his chief minister, “ My mind is disturbed by a great fear ; what is now to be done ? ”

(b) By wealth every one is powerful, by wealth he becomes learned ; he who has riches has friends, but the poor man is helpless.

(c) As the streams of rivers go on and return not, so always (go on) night and day, having taken away the life of mortals.

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### SANSKRIT LANGUAGE, &c.

*Translate :—*

I.

यद्दाति यद्माति तदेव धनिनो धनम् ।  
 अन्ये मृतस्य क्रीडन्ति दारैरपि धनैरपि ॥  
 यद्दासि विशिष्टेभ्यो यच्चाम्नासि दिने दिने ।  
 तत्त्वे विज्ञमहं मन्ये शेषं कस्यापि रक्षसि ॥  
 तदिदानीं यातु । किमतिक्रान्तोपवर्णनेन । यतः ।  
 नाप्राप्यमभिवाच्छन्ति नष्टं नेच्छन्ति शोचितुम् ।  
 अपत्स्यपि न मुह्यन्ति नराः यगिडतबुद्धयः ॥

तत्सखे सर्वदा त्वया सोत्साहेन भवितव्यम् । यतः ।  
 शास्त्राण्यधीत्यापि भवन्ति मूर्खाः यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः  
 स विद्वान् ।  
 सुचिन्तितं चौपथमातुराणां न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगम् ॥  
*Hitopadesa.*

## II.

पोतो दुस्तरवारिराशितरणे दोषो इन्द्रकारागमे  
 निर्वाते व्यजनं मदान्धकरिणां दर्पीपशान्तै शृणिः\* ।  
 इत्यं तद्विना नास्ति यस्य विधिना नीपायचिन्ता कृता  
 मत्ये दुर्जनचिन्तवृत्तिहरणे धातापि भग्नोद्यमः ॥  
 संजीवकः पुनर्निश्चस्ताह । कष्टं भी कथमहं शास्त्रभक्षकः सिंहेन  
 निपातयितव्यः । यतः ।  
 द्वयोरेव समं विच्चं द्वयोरेव समं बलम् ।  
 तयोर्विवादो मन्त्रव्यो नोच्चमाधमयोः कृचित् ॥  
 केनायं राजा समोपरि विकारितः । न जाने । भेदमुपगताद्राशः  
 सदा भेतव्यम् । यतः ।  
 मन्त्रिणा पृथिवीपालचिन्तं विघटितं कृचित्  
 बलयं स्फटिकस्येव को हि संधातुमीश्वरः ॥  
 वज्रं च राजतेजश्च द्वयमेवातिभीषणम् ।  
 एकमेकत्र पतति पतत्यन्यत्समन्ततः ॥

*Hitopadesa.*

\* A hook.

## III.

## सुग्रीव उवाच ।

भार्यावियोगजं दुःखं न चिरात् त्वं विमोक्ष्यसे ।  
 अहं तामानयिष्यामि नष्टं देवश्रुतोमिव\* ॥  
 रसात्ले† वा वर्तन्ते॒ वर्तन्ते॒ वा नभःस्यले ।  
 अहमानीय दास्यामि तव भार्यामरिंदम् ॥  
 इदं तथ्यं मम वचस्त्वमवेहि च राघव ।  
 त्यज शोकं महाबाहो तां कान्तामानयामि ते ॥  
 अनुमानात् तु जानामि मैथिली सा न संशयः ।  
 ह्रियमाणा मया दृष्टा रक्षसा रौद्रकर्मणा ॥  
 क्रोशन्ती राम रामेति लक्ष्मणेति च विस्वरम् ।  
 स्फुरन्ती रावणस्याङ्के पन्नगेन्द्रवधूर्यैथा‡ ॥  
 आत्मना पञ्चमं मां हि दृष्टा शैलतले स्थितम् ।  
 उन्नरीयं तया त्यक्तं शुभान्याभरणानि च ॥  
 तान्यस्माभिर्गृहीतानि निहितानि च राघव ।  
 आनयिष्याम्यहं तानि प्रत्यभिष्ठातुमहेसि ॥  
 तमब्रवीत् ततो रामः सुग्रीवं प्रियवादिनम् ।  
 आनयस्त्वं सखे शीघ्रं किमर्थं प्रविलक्ष्यसे ॥

*Rámáyana.*

\* श्रुतीमिति दीर्घे आर्यः ।

† The infernal regions.

‡ पन्नगेन्द्र the king of the snakes.

## IV.

ऋथर्मदगडनं लोके यशोम्भं कीर्तिनाशनम् ।  
 ऋस्वर्ग्यं च यरत्रापि तस्मात् तत्परिवर्जयेत् ॥  
 ऋदराङ्गान् दगडयन् राजा दराङ्गांश्चैवाप्यदगडयन् ।  
 ऋयशो महदाम्रोति नरकं चैव गच्छति ॥  
 वाग्दगडं प्रथमं कुर्याद्विग्दगडं तदनन्तरम् ।  
 तृतीयं धनदगडं तु वधदगडमतःपरम् ॥

Manu.

*Questions on Literature, Philosophy, and Religion.*

1. Give some account of the Sáma Veda. How is it connected with the Rig Veda ?
2. Give a short account of Manu's Institutes. Distinguish between Śruti and Smṛiti.
3. What are the twenty-five principles (*tattwa*) of the Sánkhya philosophy ? Who is the reputed founder of the system ?
4. Explain the following sentence from Śankara's commentary on the Brihad Áranyaka repashad :  
 “ This knowledge of Brahman is called upanishad, because it completely annihilates the world, together with its cause (ignorance), to those who are intent on it ; for this is the meaning of the root *sad* preceded by *upa* + *ni*. ”

## ARABIC LANGUAGE, &amp;c.

1. Explain the following terms of Arabic grammar ; giving an example of the use of each ; viz.

سكنون مفتوح مكسور مضموم مشدّد جزم and مقتضى

2. Decline the nouns فتى, a youth ; عروس, a bride ; مدینة, a city.

3. Write down the aorist and the active and passive participles of the verbs—

استعمال تمارض ارسال سمع نصر ضرب

4. Describe the peculiar properties as to sense of the under-mentioned conjugations of increased trilateral verbs ; viz.

اجتهاد مفارقت تجاهل استقبال

5. Describe the division of Yemen or Arabia Felix, mentioning its boundaries, chief cities, climate, and productions ; with any other particulars worthy of note.

6. State what you know of the invasion of Arabia by the Abyssinians.

7. Mention some of the more remarkable and extraordinary miracles alleged to have been performed by Mahommed.

8. Give some account of the four Abyssinian kings who reigned in Yemen between the years 529 and 601 of the Christian era.

*Translate into Arabic :—*

Accordingly, when the Friday prayers were ended, they both went forth from the mosque, and mounted immediately and went to hunt. They proceeded until they came to the desert, and the Prince of the Faithful and

the Vizier were riding upon two coursers, and while they were engaged in conversation the troops advanced before them. The heat had become oppressive, and a violent thirst had affected both ; so the Prince cast his eyes around, and saw a distant object faintly appearing upon a high mound ; so he said to the Vizier, " Dost thou see what I see ? " and the Vizier answered, " I behold a distant object, which is either the keeper of a garden or the porter of a dwelling, and in either case I will go to him and bring thee some water." The Prince replied, " My steed is more swift than thine, therefore stay thou with the troops, and I will go to the station of this person." So he urged on his horse, and arrived in the twinkling of an eye at that place, where he beheld a fisherman of horrible form, with dishevelled hair, resembling an ifreet or a lion.

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### ARABIC LANGUAGE, &c.

*Translate :—*

انه كان في بني اسرئيل رجل من خيارهم وقد  
اجتهد في عبادة ربه و زهد في دنياه و ازالها عن  
قلبه و كانت له زوجة مساعدة له علي شاعنه مطيبة  
له في كل زمانه و كانا يعيشان من عمل الاطباق و  
المراوح يعملان النهار كلة فإذا كان آخر النهار خرج الر  
جل بما عملاه في يده و مشي به يمر على الأزقة و  
الطرق يلتهمس مشتريا يبيع له ذلك و كانوا يديمان  
الصوم فاصبحوا في يوم من الأيام و هما صائمان وقد  
عملا يومهما ذلك فلما كان آخر النهار خرج الرجل

علي عادته و بيده ما عملاه يطلب من يشتريه منه  
فمَرِّ بباب أحد أبناء الدنيا و اهل الرفاهية و الجاهة و  
كان الرجل وضي الوجه جميل الصورة فرأة امرأة  
صاحب الدار فعشقتها و مال قلبها اليه ميلا شديدا و  
كان زوجها غائبا فدعوت خادمتها و قالت لها لعلك  
تتخيلين علي ذلك الرجل لتأتي به عندنا فخرجت  
لخادمة اليه و دعنته لتشتري منه ما بيده و ردته من  
طريقه و قالت ادخل فان سيدتي تزيد ان تشترى  
من هذا الذي يدلك شيئاً بعد ان تختبره و تنظر اليه  
فتخيل الرجل انها صادقة في قولها ولم يرفي ذلك  
بأسا فدخل و قعد كما امرته فاغلقـت الباب عليه و  
خرجـت سيدتها من بيتهـا و جذبتـهـا و ادخلـتهـا و قالت  
لهـ كـمـ ذـاـ اـطـلـبـ خـلـوةـ مـنـكـ وـ قـدـ عـيـلـ صـبـرـيـ مـنـ  
اجـلـكـ وـ هـذـاـ الـبـيـتـ مـجـزـ وـ الطـعـامـ مـحـضـرـ وـ صـاحـبـ  
الـدارـ غـائـبـ فـيـ هـذـهـ اللـيـلـةـ وـ اـنـاـ قـدـ وـ هـبـتـ لـكـ نـفـسـيـ  
وـ لـطـالـهـاـ طـالـبـتـيـ الـمـلـوكـ وـ الرـؤـسـاءـ وـ اـصـحـابـ الـدـنـيـاـ  
وـ لـمـ التـفـتـ لـاحـدـ مـنـهـمـ وـ طـالـ اـمـرـهـاـ فـيـ القـولـ وـ  
الـرـجـلـ لاـ يـرـفـعـ رـأـسـهـ مـنـ الـأـرـضـ حـيـاءـ مـنـ اللهـ تـعـالـيـ  
وـ خـوـفاـ مـنـ الـبـمـ عـقـابـهـ كـمـ قـالـ الشـاعـرـ

وَرُبَّ كَبِيرَةٍ مَا حَالَ بَيْنِي  
 وَ بَيْنَ رُكُوبِهَا إِلَّا لِتَبِعَاءٍ  
 وَ كَانَ هُوَ الدَّوَاءُ لَهَا وَ لَكِنْ  
 إِذَا ذَهَبَ لِتَبِعَاءٍ فَلَا دَوَاءُ

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## PAPERS SET AT THE FINAL EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES SELECTED IN 1866.

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### POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- I. Under what circumstances does emigration relieve population?
- II. What are the economical effects of a trades' union?
- III. Is there a limit to largeness as well as to smallness in the probable success of commercial enterprise?
- IV. What causes a "commercial crisis?"
- V. Trace the effect of the "agricultural system" in the theory of Adam Smith.
- VI. The economical effects of a lax bankruptcy or insolvency law.
- VII. Under what circumstances are taxes paid by the consumer, the producer, the landowner?
- VIII. The views of Smith, McCulloch, and Mill on primogeniture, as far as regards the economical effect of the custom.
- IX. The economical effects of slavery.
- X. What is the funding system? What is a sinking fund?
- XI. What is the consequence of issuing a paper currency on the security of public debts or land? Illustrate.

## POLITICAL ECONOMY.

- I. In what sense does an increase of the currency “quicken industry?” Illustrate by examples.
- II. Under what circumstances can the largest revenue be raised—when wealth is accumulated in few hands, or when it is distributed among many persons?
- III. In what way is the price of commodities in the United Kingdom varied by the character of its foreign trade?
- IV. What is the use of a banker? How does he obtain his profit?
- V. Peasant proprietorship. Is the expediency of encouraging this form of tenure affected by the character of different agricultural operations?
- VI. Criticise Mr. De Quincey's theory of supply and demand in their effect upon prices.
- VII. “All taxation is an evil.” In what sense is this statement true?
- VIII. What constitutes the capital of a country?
- IX. What is communism? Can you give any illustrations of it from the social life of communities?
- X. What was the “colonial system?” What is the present economical value of her colonies to the United Kingdom?

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## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

1. Write a short account of Buddhism. Where are Buddhists still found in our Eastern Empire?
2. Write a short sketch of Sivaji's early history down to his reception at Delhi.
3. Give an account of the events which led to the battle of Pánipat in 1761. What other important events happened about the same time in other parts of India?
4. Write an account of Chanda Sahib from his first connection with the French.

5. Who were the Rohillas ? Write a sketch of their history down to their conquest by the Nabob Vizier. What became of Fyzoolah Khan ?
6. Write an account of Hastings' administration from Francis' departure in 1780. For what special transactions was he subsequently impeached ?
7. Write some account of Aliverdi Khan, Morari Rao, and Sir D. Ochterlony.
8. Give a geographical account of the principal states of Rajputana. What was their political condition at the death of Aurangzib ? Compare their condition in 1807 and 1817.
9. If a straight line be drawn from Madras to Lahore, over what rivers will it pass ? Name them in order.
10. Name in order the principal towns on the western coast of India.

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## HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY OF INDIA.

1. Describe the state of the different powers of India at the commencement of Lord Wellesley's government.
2. Describe Lord Wellesley's policy of subsidiary alliances. What states accepted them ?
3. Describe the circumstances which led to the last war with the Peshwa, and give a sketch of the struggle.
4. Write a sketch of the Afghan war from the arrival of Lord Ellenborough.
5. Who were the Sikhs ? Write a sketch of the first Sikh war.
6. Give a geographical account of Sinde. What principal events happened there during the Muhammadan period of Indian history ? Give a short history of its annexation in 1843.
7. Where are the following places situated :—Gaur, Champa-nir, Dindigul, Cachar, Baraset, Deeg, Ambala, Hansi, Asirghur, and Sadras ? Mention anything remarkable connected with any of them.
8. Trace the course of the Nerbudda, Goomtee, and Mahanuddy.

9. What parts of India respectively produce indigo tea, coffee, and coal?
10. Give some account of the mountaineer tribes of India; and,
11. Give some account of the Sunderbunds and the Concans.

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## HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

### I.

- a. What are the Persian or Arabic plurals of سال, عاقل, حکم, ساقی, صوبہ, نبی, عالم, موجودہ?
- b. How are "a score," "by tens," "double," and "nine-fold" expressed?
- c. Give words exemplifying six terminations of abstract substantives.
- d. Translate "one or other," "some one or other," "many a one," "in exchange," "round about," "repeatedly," "alternately," "successively."
- e. Particularise the several functions of the aorist.
- f. Specify instances of the idiomatic use of the present for the future, and of the past for the same tense.
- g. Explain the expressions—

بیتھی بنتھائی میں — پکایا — بنائی

- h. What are the proper compellations for a Rajput, a banker, and a schoolmaster?

### II.

*For retranslation into Urdu:*—

- a. Do not grieve on account of the feebleness of this race; since the Creator, who produced them, and gave them sustenance, always takes care of them. Just as parents

show kindness and affection to their offspring, so does he compassionate their condition. For, when God created the animals, and bestowed on them various forms, he made some powerful and others feeble, some great and others diminutive ; yet, in his bounty and munificence, he is the same to all. He endowed the elephant with great stature and immense strength, and gave him two long tusks with which to defend himself from the onset of ravenous beasts. The gnat he has made minute in body ; but he has provided him with two very delicate wings, by means of which he flies, and saves himself from his enemies. In these benefits, from which they derive advantage, and by which they are secured from evil, small and great are alike.

b. The chiefs of the beasts always exhibit affection and friendliness for their subjects. Similarly, the governors of the ants and of the birds occupy themselves with the welfare and control of their people ; and for this they expect nothing in return. Nor do they count on any recompence from their young, for rearing them. On the other hand, men, for bringing up their children, exact service from them.

### HINDŪSTĀNÎ.

*For translation into English :—*

a. تب اُس نی مُسکرا کر کہا کہ اجی کیا  
کھون \* جس وقت میں گھر سی باہر نکلی اُس  
وقت میری پیچھی ایک بیل ڈکارتا ہوا دوڑا \*  
اُسکی ڈرسی میں بھاگی \* اُسی صدمی سی میں  
گری اور پیسی بھی میری ہاتھ سی گرپڑی \* لوگوں

کی شرم سی ڈھونڈھ نہ سکی \* یہ ریت اٹھا کر لی  
آئی ہوں \* پیسی اُس میں ہونگی تُم نکال لو \*  
اور میں نہایت تھکی ماندی ہوں \* کہو تو قدری  
سی رہوں \* یہ بات سنتی ہی اُسکی خاوند نی  
اُسکو گلی لگایا اور مچھیان لی لیکر کہا اگر پیسی  
گر پڑی تھی بلا سی گر پڑی تھی \* تُم ریت کیوں  
اٹھا لائی \* حاصل کلام اُس عورت نی ایسا بی  
قاصل اپنی خاوند کو جواب دیا کہ مطلق وہ اُس پر  
خفا نہ ہوا بلکہ اور مہربانی کرنی لگا ◦

b. قاز کہنے لگا کہ میں نے سنا ہی دیباپور شہر  
میں ایک پارسناتھ دھوبی تھا \* قضاکار اُسکے گدھے  
کی پیٹھ پر یونھیں ایک زخم سا نمود ہوا \* کوون  
نے چونچین ایسی ماریں کہ گدھا نیٹ مجروح ہو  
گیا یہاں تک کہ کھانا پینا چھٹ گیا اور نہایت دبلا  
ہو گیا \* دھوبی نے دیکھا کہ دو تین روز جو اور اسکی  
پیٹھ کھلی رہتی ہی تو کوئے اسے مار ڈالیں گے \*

دھوِبِن سے کہا کوئی کیڑا ہو تو دے اسکے گھاؤ کو  
 چھپاون \* وہ بولی کہ شیر کا چھالا مُدت سے ہمارے  
 گھر میں یونہین پڑا ہی \* کہو تو نِکال دون \* اُسے  
 اُسکی کمر پر ڈال دو \* دھوبی نے خوش ہو کر گدھے  
 کی پیٹھ پر گھاؤ کی حفاظت کے لئے بازدھہ دیا  
 وونہین اُسکی شکل شیر کی سی دکھائی دینے لگی \*  
 قب وہ گدھا گھر سے نکل کر کھیتوں میں چر چُک کر  
 کھانے لگا ﴿

C. بادشاہ نے پُوچھا اسکا کیا سبب کہ بڑی  
 جسم والی احمق اور چھوٹی جسم کی عاقل ہوتی  
 ہیں \* اس میں کیا حکمت الٰہی ہی \* کہا خالق  
 نے جب کہ اپنی قدرت کاملہ سی معلوم کیا کہ جن  
 حیوانوں کی جسم بڑی ہیں وی رنج اور مشقت  
 کی قابل ہیں \* پس اگر انکو نفس قوی عطا کرتا  
 ہرگز کسی کی تابع نہ ہوتی \* اور چھوٹی جسم والی  
 اگر عاقل و عالم نہ ہوتی تو ہمیشہ رنج اور تکلیف

میں رہتی \* اسی واسطے اُنکو نفسِ ذلیل اور انکو نفسِ عاقل عطا کیا \* بادشاہ نے کہا اسکو مُفصل بیان کر \* اُس نے کہا ہر ایک صنعت میں خوبی یہ ہے کہ صانع کی صنعت کسی پر معلوم نہ ہو کہ کس طرح بنانا ہے \* جس طرح مکھی بغیر مسلط اور پرگار کی اپنی گھر میں انواع و اقسام کی زاویہ اور دائری بناتی ہے \* کچھ دریافت نہیں ہوتا کہ کیونکر بناتی اور یہہ موم و شہد کھان سے لاتی ہے \* اگر جسم اسکا بڑا ہوتا تو یہہ صنعت اُسکی ظاہر ہو جاتی \* اسی طرح ریشم کی کیڑی کہ اُنکا بھی تذا بُدا کسی کو معلوم نہیں ہوتا \* بھی حال دیمک کا ہے کہ اُسکی مکان بنانی کی حقیقت کچھ نہیں کھلتی \* یہہ نہیں دریافت ہوتا کہ کس طرح مٹی اُٹھاتی اور بناتی ہے ◎

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## HINDÛSTÂNÎ.

## I.

*For translation into English :—*

a. جنک کی حالت اب بہت تذک اور اُسکی زندگی نہایت تلخ ہو گئی \* اُسکو برابر یہم دھشت ہوئی کہ کسی حیلی سی پکڑا اور مارا جاؤں \* اس واسطے آدمیوں کی صحبت سے جدا ہو کر پھاڑوں اور جنگلوں میں پھرنے لگا \* اُسکے دشمنوں نے اُسکے پکڑنے کے واسطے بہت تدبیر کی اور وہ ایک جگہ سے دوسری جگہ میں اور ایک جنگل سے دوسری جنگل میں بھاگتا رہا اور غاروں اور درندوں کی مازد میدن آپ کو چھپاتا \* پر ایسے مقاموں میں بھی شنکھ کی بڑی دشمنی سے بچنا مشکل تھا \* ایک وقت شنکھ نے بڑی فوج کے ساتھ جنک اور اُسکے ساتھیوں کو گھیر لیا اور اُسی غار میں جہان وہ چھپا تھا جا کر آرام کیا \* پر نہیں جانتا تھا کہ جنک ایسا نزدیک ہی کہ جنک کے ہمراہیوں نے اسی بات کو

غذیمت جانکے اُسکو اُسکایا کہ شنکھ کو مار ڈالکے  
بادشاہت کو قبضا میں لاوے ॥

6. وہ بادشاہت اڑھائی سو برس تک جاری

رہی \* اور اس عرصے میں اُسکا تخت جسکی بنیاد  
بغاوٹ میں ڈالی گئی بیدین اور سخت دل اور  
دغاباز بادشاہوں کی نشست سے لعنتی ہوا \* اور  
بندشوں کے باعث ہمیشہ یقیام رہا کیونکہ اُنیس  
بادشاہوں میں سے نو شخص دست درازوں کے ہاتھ  
سے مارے گئے اور انکا ملک لیڑائیوں اور چڑھائیوں سے  
تباهہ ہوتا گیا \* آخر کار وہ تمام قوم ملک دراز میں اسیر  
کی گئی اور اس طرح اپنی بدی کے عوض جو  
انہوں نے سچے اور قدوس اور واحد خدا کی روحانی  
عبدات کو ترک کرکے گردناح کی غیر قوموں کی  
ذپاک و بیہودہ بت پرستی کو اختیار کیا تھا واجبی  
سزا پائی ॥

7. کہتے ہیں کہ جب جمیلہ خاتون نے شہزادی  
کو ہوا پر پھینکا تب وہ ایک دریاۓ عظیم میں جا

پڑا اور اسکے تلاطم سے تہ و بالا ہونے لگا \* کبھی  
 موتی کی مانند نیچے جاتا اور کدھی کف دریا سما  
 پانی پر تر آتا \* بعد چند روز کے کذارے پر پہنچا \*  
 سچ ہی کہ عاشقون کی جان تلک عزرائیل کا ہاتھ  
 یک بہ پلک نہیں پہنچتا اور موت کا پنجھہ اُسکے مرغ  
 روح کی گردن دفعتہ مروڑ نہیں سکتا \* کوئی رقم  
 جان بیقرار باقی رہی تھی \* تری سے خشکی میں  
 آیا \* آفتاب کی گرمی سے ہاتھ پاؤں کھلے \* حرکت  
 کے قابل ہوئے اور بدن میں زور پیدا ہوا \* اٹھ کر ٹک  
 آگے بڑھا \* سامنے ایک جزیرہ دکھائی دیا \* اس  
 میں جاوارد ہوا \* اقسام میوہدار درخت اس میں  
 تھے \* ادھر ادھر پھرنے لگا \* اتنے میں ایک ایسا باغ  
 نظر آیا کہ اُسکے درختوں کے پہل آدمیوں کے لئے  
 تھے \* جوں یہاں اُن سے دو چار ہوا وہ کھل کھلا کر  
 ہنس پڑے \* پھر سب کے سب زمین پر گرے \* بعد  
 ایک ساعت کے اور لئے اُن شاخوں میں پیدا ہوئے ۃ

## II.

*For translation into Urdu:*—

The passions beckon the mind aside ; but conscience seeks to draw it back to the road, whenever it is swerving. Often does passion call too loud, and conscience whisper too softly and too late. Such is the fate of man. His reason can but counsel, while his vices drag him violently along. The one has only lessons and remedies to suggest ; the others offer pleasures and conceal dangers. This is not the apology, but the cause, of our errors. Accordingly, no mortal can wholly escape ; and the man who attains the proper end of his being is not so much he who excels in wisdom, as he who falls short in absurdity. No one follows constantly and without deviation the true path ; but those are the happiest who the least frequently stray.

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## JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Explain the meanings of the word "Sovereign," and define briefly the constitutional position of a King or Queen Regnant in England. Where was sovereignty lodged in the Roman Republic ? Where is it lodged in the United States ? Who is or are sovereign in India ?
2. What is Local Allegiance ? If it denotes an obligation, who are subject to the obligation, and what is the true foundation of it ?
3. What are the prerogatives of the Crown in matters relating to Foreign States and intercourse with foreigners, and under what restraints are they exercised ?
4. What are the constituent parts of a Parliament, and the peculiar powers and duties of each part ?
5. How did the Romans distinguish between Private and Public Law ? What has Public Law been held to include ? Of the portions of the laws of England and of India that are within your course of reading, which appear to belong to Public Law ?
6. Into what different classes, and by what class distinc-

tions, was society divided under the Roman Commonwealth ? What is meant by "status?"

7. Give a summary of Bentham's discussion of the question, whether, and how far, the law should admit "forced exchanges."
8. Give a brief history of the Privy Council. State exactly what is the judicial authority described as "the Queen in Council." What is the jurisdiction of that authority ?
9. State the points of contrast between the English Law of Master and Servant and the Roman Law of Slavery in its latest stage.
10. What are the uses of the institution of Private Property ? What are the theoretical limitations of it ? Why should we not expect to find it in the earliest stages of human society ?
11. What appeals, or remedies of the nature of an appeal, were allowed in Civil Cases by Roman Law ?
12. What are the sanctions of an Act of Parliament to the breach of which no express penalty is attached ?

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### JURISPRUDENCE.

1. Why is it just that a seller should be held bound by an obligation of warranty ? What was the nature of that obligation in Roman Law ?
2. What reasons are there for the legal doctrine that rights may be created, transferred, or barred, by lapse of time ? In what modes was this principle applied by Roman Law ? What are the general conditions under which lapse of time should be held to produce these effects ?
3. What is the technical meaning of "duress" in English Law ? Why should coercion invalidate a contract ?
4. In what respects do the Roman law of Tutela and Curatela, and the English law of Guardian and Ward, coincide with, or differ from, Bentham's theory of a law of Guardianship ?

5. Explain the original meaning of "Equity," and the meanings it has subsequently borne. State what is meant by the equitable construction of a law, and give examples.
6. Within what limits may "superior need" or "anterior service" be recognised by law as founding a claim to receive services or advantages from others ? Give examples from Roman and English Law.
7. "Ex nudo pacto non oritur actio." In what senses has this maxim been understood ? Give reasons for it.
8. Test each of the following examples by the standard definition of a law, and point out in what respects they do or do not coincide with it :—
  - a. The Rescript of Antoninus respecting the slaves who had fled to the Emperor's statue ;
  - b. A private Act of Parliament enabling the sale of a settled estate ;
  - c. An Order in Council prohibiting the importation of ox hides ;
  - d. By-laws of a Railway Company ;
  - e. A rule of the Roman Catholic Church against eating meat in Lent ;
  - f. The Articles of War.

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### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. It is material to discover the meaning and legal effect of a document alleged to be lost, of the contents of which secondary evidence is propounded. Explain the respective functions of the judge and the jury in ascertaining the legal result of the proof thus offered.
2. Give the law on the subject of judicial and extra-judicial confessions.
3. "Questions as to what is or is not a reasonable time for the performance of an act are generally for the decision of the judge." Explain the rule of English Courts on this point more fully, and say how far you consider the above statement of it accurate.

Show how far the jury is judge in other questions of "reasonable"-ness.

4. Explain what is meant by a negotiable instrument. Describe a bill of exchange, and define the legal relations created between those who become parties to the bill. State what must be proved by the plaintiff in an action on a bill of exchange by—

payee *v.* acceptor ;  
indorsee *v.* acceptor ;  
drawer *v.* acceptor ;  
payee *v.* drawer ;  
indorsee *v.* drawer ;  
indorsee *v.* indorser :

and what defences are available between these several parties.

5. State the principles which regulate the measure of damages in actions for breach of contract.

(a) A contracts to deliver to B 100 quarters of wheat in good condition on the 1st January at 50s. a quarter. A delivers 50 quarters only on the day specified, of which 30 are in good condition, 20 not. On the same day B sells 10 quarters of the good at a profit of 5s. a quarter, and also sells 10 of the bad at 30s. a quarter. During January the price of wheat rises, and on the 1st of February B sells the remainder of the 50 quarters delivered by A, at 70s. a quarter for the good, and 36s. a quarter for the bad. Find the damages which B is entitled to recover from A for the breach of contract.

(β) In expectation that the above contract would be duly performed by A, B had contracted to deliver a certain quantity of wheat to C, which he has accordingly failed to deliver. C brings an action against B for non-delivery, and recovers £20 damages. Can B recover this sum as extra damage from A, in addition to the damages measured by the facts as stated in (a) ?

6. It is necessary to prove by whom a document has been written or signed. Class in order of strength, and

of admissibility, the various descriptions of evidence available for giving this proof.

Why should any larger proof be required of genuine execution by the person whose signature is alleged in the case of a will, than in that of any other document involving legal consequences? State the rules for the proof of wills, and analyse the contents of the ordinary attestation-clause attached to them.

7. Go fully into the topic of hearsay.

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### LAW OF EVIDENCE.

1. Enumerate the various defences that can be set up to an action on simple contract : classing separately those by which the obligation is denied to have arisen, and those by which the obligation is alleged to have been extinguished. Give a specific illustration in any kind of contract you please.
2. Under what head of evidence do you class estoppels ? What is meant by the rules—  
Estoppels must be certain to every intent :  
Estoppels must be reciprocal :  
and how are such rules reasonable ?  
State the chief conclusive presumptions laid down by the law with respect to infants.
3. Mention disputable presumptions of law attaching to partnership,  
to the ostensible relation of marriage,  
to the proved relation of marriage,  
to contracts under seal,  
to bills of exchange.
4. Examine the conditions under which evidence is allowed to be given of a declaration, that has been made in the course of business by a person who is not put into the witness box.

A in the course of his office or business has made a written entry of a fact on the information of B, in whose particular department it lay to ascertain

the existence of such fact. Would such an entry be available towards the judicial discovery of the truth of the fact (as a declaration made in the course of business, or otherwise)—

- during the joint lives of A and B ?
- during A's life if he survives B ?
- during B's life if he survives A ?
- after the death of both ?

Give the reasons for your answers.

5. A business entry is made by a principal in the business. Explain under what circumstances the sanction which makes the entry of a subordinate admissible as evidence applies to the entry of the principal.
6. Evidence is given of an act done by A (party to the suit) or by B (A's agent in the transaction out of which the suit has arisen) bearing on the main issue, but equivocally, until explained. Show by positive and negative instances the limits within which evidence of statements made by A, or by B, will be admissible to fix the intention with which such act was done.
7. State what the party who calls upon a Court of Error to grant a new trial, on the ground of the wrongful admission, or wrongful rejection, of evidence by the Court below, must be prepared to show.

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## INDIAN LAW.

### CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

1. When a police officer is engaged in making an inquiry into an offence, for which he may arrest without warrant, what record of his proceedings is he required to keep, and what is to be done with the record so kept? On the completion of the inquiry, to whom is the result to be reported, what is the report to contain, and with what is it to be accompanied? Is the officer who made the inquiry

required to give an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused person? If he consider that there is not sufficient proof for the conviction of the accused, has he any discretionary power as to releasing him? Quote the general rule of the Code in respect to the discharge by the police of persons accused of offences, who may have been apprehended with or without warrant.

2. What is the duty of a police officer on receiving notice or information of the unnatural or sudden death of any person within the limits of his jurisdiction? May the duty be performed by all police officers, or only by officers in charge of police stations? In the latter case, what is to be done in the event of the absence of the officer in charge of the station?
3. May a magistrate interfere with a view either to prevent any person from performing a particular act, or to compel him to take order in respect of any property in his possession, or under his management? Have all magistrates this power, if it exists, or only particular and what classes? How is the power to be exercised, and on what grounds?
4. In the preliminary inquiry in a case in which the accused is charged with culpable homicide, he claims the benefit of the general exception contained in the Code under the head of intoxication. The magistrate, not satisfied that the degree of intoxication under which the accused was labouring when he committed the act charged was such as to relieve him from criminal responsibility, or that the intoxication was caused against his will, determines to send him for trial before the Court of Session. Must the charge upon which the accused is committed set forth the circumstances which, in the opinion of the magistrate, show that the case is not within the exception relied upon by the accused, or formally allege that the case does not fall within that exception, or what is the rule on the point? Is the prosecutor required to prove at the trial in the first instance the absence of such cir-

cumstances ? If he should not do so, and the accused should adduce evidence of their existence, may evidence be adduced on the part of the prosecutor to rebut it ?

5. In trials before the Court of Session, what written evidence other than that taken by or in the presence of the Judge, holding the trial, is admissible, whether on the part of the prosecution or for the defence ? Does such evidence require to be proved before it can be received ?
6. A having fired a gun at B and wounded him so severely as to endanger his life, is tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, and is sentenced to the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence. Shortly after, B dies, and the result of a post-mortem examination leaving no doubt that his death was the consequence of the wound inflicted by A, A is again put on his trial on the charge of murder. In bar, he pleads that under the Code a person who has once been tried for an offence, and convicted, is not liable to be tried again for the same offence, or any act connected therewith. Would this be a good defence in the case as put, and exempt A from being tried a second time ? Would the answer be the same, or different, if A had been acquitted for want of proof on the first trial ?
7. When a trial by a Jury is to be held, how are the persons who are to constitute the Jury to be chosen ? In trials held with the aid of Assessors is the rule as to their selection the same ? What are the grounds on which objection may be taken to a Juror ? Is the number of challenges limited, or may the whole of the Jurors be objected to ? Must the verdict be unanimous for conviction or acquittal ? If not, will a bare majority be sufficient, or what must be the proportion if the Jury consist of five, seven, or nine persons ? If the majority for conviction or acquittal consist of less than the prescribed number, what is to be done ?
8. What powers does the Code give in order to the removal of local nuisances, and by what Courts or

Officers may those powers be exercised ? What are comprehended within the term "local nuisances ;" and what is the procedure to be followed in cases in which it may appear proper to order the removal of any such nuisance ?

9. When a person is convicted by a Civil Court under the chapter of the Code relating to contempts and disobedience of orders, is the conviction open to appeal ? If so, to what Court does the appeal lie, and to what rules is it subject ?
10. What are the powers of the High Courts as Courts of Revision, and for what purpose have those Courts also been constituted Courts of Reference ?

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#### LETTERS PATENT FOR THE HIGH COURTS OF JUDICATURE.

1. In what respects does the extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, vested in the High Courts by the Letters Patent differ from their ordinary original civil jurisdiction ?
2. Are the High Courts, in the exercise of their civil jurisdiction, required to regulate their proceedings by the Code of Procedure which governs the proceedings of the Courts in India not established by Royal Charter ? If not, by what rules are the High Courts required to regulate their proceedings :
  - 1st. In the exercise of their ordinary original civil jurisdiction ;
  - 2nd. In the exercise of their extraordinary original civil jurisdiction ;
  - 3rd. In the exercise of their appellate jurisdiction ; and
  - 4th. In the proceedings coming before them in the exercise of the other jurisdictions with which they are invested ?
3. Who may appeal to the Privy Council from final judgments, decrees, or orders of the High Courts on the civil side ? Does such appeal lie from decisions and orders passed by the High Courts in the exercise of their appellate as well as of their original civil jurisdiction, or is it confined to the latter ? Is the appeal allowed as of right in all cases, or is it

dependent upon any and what conditions ? In the latter case may an appeal to the Privy Council be allowed in any case notwithstanding that it does not fall within any of the prescribed conditions ? If so, what is necessary in order to the appeal being allowed in any such case ?

4. Do the provisions contained in the Letters Patent relating to appeals from interlocutory or preliminary judgments or orders of the High Courts correspond with or differ from the Code of Procedure by which the Civil Courts in India not established by Royal Charter are required to regulate their proceedings ? If they differ, in what does the difference consist ?
5. To what extent does the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the High Courts correspond with the criminal jurisdiction exercised by the late Sudder Courts whose places the High Courts have taken ; and in what respects does the criminal jurisdiction of the High Courts differ from the criminal jurisdiction of the late Sudder Courts ?
6. What criminal law is administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their ordinary original criminal jurisdiction ? Is the same or a different law administered by the High Courts in the exercise of their extraordinary original criminal jurisdiction, and by what law are they required to be governed in the exercise of their criminal appellate jurisdiction ?
7. Have the High Courts, on the criminal side, an appellate jurisdiction corresponding to that which they exercise on the civil side in respect of decisions and orders passed by single Judges, or Division Courts composed of two Judges of the Court, in the exercise of their original civil jurisdiction ? If not, do the Letters Patent contain any other and what provisions for the revision, either in the way of appeal or otherwise, of the decisions and orders of the High Courts, in the exercise of their original criminal jurisdiction, on points of law or on the evidence ?

## INDIAN LAW.

## CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

1. If in a suit for land situate on the borders of the local jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is brought, the defendant object to the hearing of the suit in that Court on the ground that the land is not within the limits of its jurisdiction, has the Court power to determine the point, and, if it overrule the objection, to proceed with the suit without reference to the Court in whose jurisdiction the defendant alleges the land to be situate, or any other authority? Is the rule contained in the Code on this point subject to any and what proviso?
2. Has a defendant the right in any and what description of suits to set off a sum claimed to be due to him by the plaintiff against the claim of the plaintiff? In what form is the defendant's claim to a set-off, if admissible, to be preferred? If in a case in which a defendant may claim a set-off, the amount of his claim exceeds the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is pending, may the defendant include his entire claim, or only so much of it as may equal the claim of the plaintiff, or may be within the pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court, and institute a separate suit for the rest; or what is required of him in such case in order that the Court may enter into the merits of his claim? Where cross decrees may be given between the parties, what is the course to be followed in their execution?
3. If any plaint, written statement, or declaration in writing, which is required by the Code to be verified, contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, to what punishment is he liable? May the punishment be awarded by the Court in which such averment is made? If not, how is such Court to proceed in order that the offender may receive the punishment to which he is liable?
4. Does the Code require that oral evidence shall invariably

bly be taken by or in the presence of the Judge of the Court in which a suit is pending, or does it allow any deviation from the general rule on this point ? In the latter case, under what circumstances is a deviation allowed, and, when it is permitted, how is the evidence to be taken ? What power has the Court of causing a local investigation, or an examination of disputed accounts, by some agency other than that of the Judge of the Court, and what is the procedure to be observed when such local inquiry, or examination or adjustment of accounts, is ordered ?

5. How are claims to property attached before judgment under the rules applicable to such attachments, or objections to the sale of property in execution of a decree, whether attached before or after judgment, to be inquired into and determined ? Do the same rules apply to both movable and immovable property, and are they subject to any and what proviso ? Is the order passed by the Court in the case open to appeal ? If not, has the party against whom the order is given any other and what remedy ?
6. When the parties to a suit are agreed as to the point or points at issue between them, and are willing that the suit shall be determined according to the decision of the Court upon such point or points, does the Code make any provision to enable the Court to act upon such agreement ? If so, what, in such case, is required of the parties, and how is the Court to proceed ?
7. A brought a suit against B to restrain him in the commission of a wrongful act, and obtained a decree ; B threatens to repeat the act, or to commit some act of a like kind in respect of the same property. In order to restrain him from carrying his threat into execution, is it necessary for A to institute a second suit, or has he any other and what remedy ? Should B persist in setting the order of the Court at defiance, how may obedience to the order be enforced ?
8. If in the execution of a decree for land or other

immovable property the officer executing the decree is resisted or obstructed by any person, how is such resistance or obstruction to be dealt with ? Describe generally the procedure to be observed when the resistance or obstruction is offered by the person against whom the decree was passed, or some other person at his instigation, and when the resistance or obstruction proceeds from some person other than the defendant claiming *bona fide* to be in possession of the property on his own account, or on account of some person other than the defendant.

9. If in an appealed suit the Court of first instance shall have disposed of the case upon any preliminary point of law, such as limitation or the like, and the Court hearing the appeal shall be of opinion that the decision of the Court below on such point is erroneous, must it remand the case to the Court which passed the decision appealed against ? If so, what instructions should it give to that Court ? Or may the appellate Court proceed to decide the appeal on some ground other than that on which it was decided by the Court below ? In the latter case, what would warrant the appellate Court in determining the case in appeal, instead of remanding it to the Court of first instance ?
10. Are all decisions, passed on regular appeal, open to a further or special appeal ? If not, what decisions are excepted ? What are the grounds on which a special appeal, when allowable, may be granted ? and as regards decisions not open to a special appeal, does the Code make any and what provision for the further consideration by a superior court of any question of law, or usage having the force of law, involved in the decision, or the construction of a document affecting the merits of the case ?

#### HINDU LAW.

1. Mention some of the principal points on which the law of inheritance as current in the schools of Benares and Bengal differs.

2. Are all the schools agreed as to the right of daughters' sons to inherit in default of qualified daughters ? If not, which of the schools recognise the right of such sons, and which of them do not recognise it ? If there be sons of more daughters than one, does the same principle of succession apply to those who are entitled to inherit, as to sons' sons, or is the distribution regulated by a different principle ? In the latter case, how should the distribution be made ?
3. What is the law as current in Bengal and Benares in respect to the right to property acquired by one of several brothers living together as a joint undivided family on the ancestral landed property and sharing its profits ; as also in respect to improvements of joint property, effected by one of several brothers, living together as above ?
4. What are the rules applicable to a partition before the death of the head of the family according to the law as current in Bengal, and in what respects does the law relating to such partitions, recognised in the other schools, differ from that of Bengal ?
5. A father, whose elder son is alive, makes a gift to his younger son of all his ancestral and acquired property, both movable and immovable. According to the law as current in Bengal, is such a gift valid ? If not valid, must it be set aside ? Give the reasons for the answer.
6. Does the Hindu law fix any limit as to the age at which adoption may take place ? If not, does it impose any other and what restrictions of a cognate character ?
7. At what age may betrothal take place between two persons of the Hindu persuasion ? Are any and what ceremonies prescribed to be observed on the occasion as essential ? If a contract of marriage should not proceed beyond the betrothal of the parties, could either of them claim release from the contract ? Should the betrothed man die before the consummation of the marriage, what would be the effect of his death on the woman ? Would she inherit his property in the same manner as if the

marriage had been consummated, and would she be regarded as a widow and be liable to the disabilities imposed by the Hindu law upon that condition of life?

8. When any question may arise as to the manner in which the *Stridhun* of a married woman should descend, what are the points which require to be considered in determining the question?
9. There were three uterine brothers, who during the lifetime of their father caused him to make a partition of his entire estate among them. From the time of the partition one of the three brothers lived by himself apart from the others. The other two brothers lived together. Subsequently to the death of the father one of the two brothers, living together, died leaving no issue. His exequial rites were performed by the brother who was living apart, the other brother being absent at the time of his death. Are the surviving brothers equally entitled to the property of the deceased, or does either of them take the entire property to the exclusion of the other? If so, which of the brothers succeeds? Give the reasons for the answer.
10. What are the modes under the Hindu law by which one person may become the slave of another? Does the law contain any provision whereby a slave may obtain his freedom? Is the Hindu law relating to slavery administered in the courts established under the British Government, or has it undergone any and what modification?

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## INDIAN LAW.

### MOHAMMEDAN LAW.

1. Describe the relations who are legal sharers and those who are residuaries. Does any peculiarity attend the allotments of legal sharers and residuaries? If so, state in what it consists. Give instances as mentioned by Macnaghten.

- 2 Where there are numerous claimants of an estate, upon what do the rules for regulating the distribution amongst them depend ?
3. To what extent does the Schia doctrine of inheritance coincide with that recognised by the Sunnis ? Mention some of the principal points on which the two schools differ.
4. Who may claim partition of an estate which has devolved on two or more persons by inheritance ? Under what circumstances may a partition of such an estate be granted without the consent of all the co-heirs, and in what mode should the partition, when allowed, be made ?
5. Define *Hiba ba Shart ul Iwaz* and *Hiba bil Iwaz*, and state in what respects these two descriptions of gifts differ from ordinary gifts.
6. Certain lands were possessed by a Hindoo and a Mohammedan. The heirs of the latter sold a portion of the lands to a stranger. The Hindoo co-parcener objected to the sale, and claimed, in the manner provided in that behalf in the Mohammedan law, the right of pre-emption. Is such claim admissible ? Give the reasons for the answer.
7. What are the conditions essential to a contract of marriage, and what is the effect on the contract of the absence of any of those conditions ? Is the contract rendered thereby void, or only voidable ?
8. A Mohammedan executed a deed of sale to his wife, by which he transferred to her, in lieu of dower, in addition to the lands and houses specified in the deed, his household property, together with everything acquired by him by inheritance, and all the property of which he might be possessed until the time of sale. The husband continued in possession of the whole of the property until his death, which did not occur for several years after the execution of the deed of sale. Is such sale, notwithstanding the husband's continued possession of the property, valid, and does the property, on the death of the seller, belong to his widow, or is it to be taken as the estate of the deceased, and is it divisible as

such amongst his heirs ? In the latter case, on what ground might the heirs of the seller contest the validity of the sale, and claim to have it set aside, and the property distributed amongst them ?

9. Should a man, to whom a legacy is left by will, become entitled before the death of the testator to a share of his inheritance, could he claim both the legacy and the share of the inheritance ? If not, may he elect as to which he will take ? What would the answer be supposing the person to be an heir of the testator at the time of the execution of the will containing a legacy to him, but afterwards to become excluded from the inheritance ?
10. What is the general rule as regards the observance of the conditions on which property may have been endowed, and the injunctions of the appropriator ? Are there any exceptions to the rule ? If so, describe them.

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#### INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865.

1. If a person, dying intestate, leaves lineal descendants who do not all stand in the same degree of kindred to him, and the persons, through whom the more remote are descended from him, are dead, what rule should govern the division and distribution of his property ? State a case, and apply the answer.
2. A died intestate, leaving a grandfather, a grandmother, two uncles and aunts, and a nephew by a deceased brother. To whom will his property go, and in what proportions ? Give the reasons for the answer as regards both those who inherit and those, if any, who are excluded.
3. A person of the age of 18, domiciled in British India, but owning real property in England, to which C is heir-at-law, bequeaths a legacy to C, and, subject thereto, he devises and bequeaths to B all his property whatsoever and wheresoever. Two years after making this will the testator dies. In this case does the doctrine of election apply, or may C claim his legacy without relinquishing the real

property in England to which he is heir-at-law ? State the reasons for the answer, whether in favour of or against C taking both the legacy and the real property.

4. What is meant by the term "ademption of legacies" as used in the Act ? State in each of the following cases whether the legacy is adeemed or not, and give in each case the reason for the answer :

(a) A bequeaths to B all his household goods which, at the time of his death, shall be in a particular street in Calcutta. Shortly after he gives up that house, and removes the furniture, &c. to another house in a different street, where he dies.

(b) A bequeaths to B all the furniture then in his house in Calcutta. A has a second house at Chinsurah. He lives sometimes in one house and sometimes in the other, but having only one set of furniture he takes it with him to each house. At the time of his death the furniture is in the house at Chinsurah.

(c) A bequeaths to B all his household goods which shall be in his dwelling-house in Calcutta at the time of his death. The goods are shortly after removed from the house to save them from fire, and A dies before they are brought back, or during A's absence on a journey the goods are removed from the house, and A dies without having sanctioned their removal.

(d) A bequeaths to B the debt due to him by C, amounting to rupees 10,000 ; C pays to A before he dies rupees 5,000, being one half of the debt.

(e) A bequeaths to B all his 3-per-cent. consols, which are sold without his knowledge by his agent, who purchases East-India Stock with the proceeds.

5. How may a mistake in a will in the name or description of a legatee be corrected ; and when any question arises as to the object or subject of a will, what are the "points" into which inquiry should be made with a view to determine the same ?

6. State some cases falling under the head of " con-

ditional bequests" in which the bequest by reason of the nature of the condition is void.

7. If a legacy is given to two or more persons, and one of them dies before the testator, or if a legacy is given to two or more legatees in words which show that the testator intended to give them distinct shares of it, and one of them dies before the testator, what in each case would become of the legacy to the person so deceasing?
8. What is to be understood by the term "vesting of legacies," and when in a case within the definition is a legacy said to be "vested in interest?" State a case, and apply the answer.
9. A dies, having his domicile in a country where instruments under seal have priority over instruments not under seal, leaving movable property to the value of rupees 5,000, and immovable property to the value of rupees 10,000; he also leaves debts on instruments under seal to the amount of rupees 10,000, and debts on instruments not under seal to the same amount. The creditors, on instruments under seal, receive half of their debts out of the proceeds of the movable estate. Are they entitled to receive the balance due to them out of the proceeds of the immovable estate before any part of those proceeds can be applied to the satisfaction of the claims of the other creditors? If not, how should the proceeds of the immovable property be distributed? Quote the rules applicable to the case.
10. The Act provides for the revocation or annulment for just cause of the grant of probate or letters of administration, and defines the words "just cause" under four heads. Describe them.

## INDIAN LAW.

### PENAL CODE.

1. The Code declares that when an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done in the same manner and to the same

extent as if he had directly abetted it. Is the rule absolute, or is it subject to any and what proviso ?

2. When under the section of the Code, which contains the provision quoted in the first question, the abettor is liable for an act done, though not intended by him, and such act is committed in addition to the act abetted and constitutes a distinct offence, is the abettor liable to be punished for each of the offences ? Give an illustration of the answer if in the affirmative.
3. What is the character of the offences a second conviction for which renders the offender liable to transportation for life, or double the amount of imprisonment to which he would otherwise have been liable ? Is the rule general as regards all such convictions, or is it subject to any and what exceptions, and is there any and what limit to the term of imprisonment which may be awarded in cases falling within the rule ?
4. Are there any offences relating to the army and navy which, when committed by persons not subject to the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War, are punishable under the Code ? If so, describe them.
5. Under the Code it may be an offence to cause the disappearance of any evidence of an offence which has been committed, or to give information touching an offence which the person giving the same knows or believes to be false. In order to a conviction in a case falling under this part of the Code, what must be established against the accused ? Into how many grades does the Code divide the offence which it so makes punishable, what are they, and what is the object of the division ?
6. What have the offences of criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation of property in common ? How is the one offence distinguishable from the other, and in what respects do both offences differ from theft ? How, again, are the offences of theft, extortion, robbery, and dacoity distinguishable the one from the other ?
7. Give an illustration of each of the three provisoies, to which the exception contained in the Code, which

declares that "Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation, or of any other person, by mistake or accident," is made subject.

8. Are any, and, if so, what classes of persons liable to a criminal prosecution, and, on conviction, to punishment under the Code, who, having contracted to perform a particular service, refuse or omit to perform the service for which they may have so contracted? What points require to be established on the part of the contractor in order to a conviction; and the contract being admitted by the other party, and its non-fulfilment not denied, what would be a good defence on his part?
9. What is necessary to constitute a public nuisance punishable under the Code? Give some instances falling within the definition.
10. Has any and what offence, punishable under the Code, been committed in each of the following cases? Give the reason for the answer in each case:
  - (a) A publishes a paper in which he denounces the Government of India for imposing a licence tax, and calls upon the people to oppose its collection.
  - (b) A pulls a bung out of a cask of beer in Z's cellar without Z's knowledge, intending to take some of the beer, but he is disturbed in the act, though not until a small quantity of the beer has been spilt on the ground.
  - (c) A dictates his will to Z, who intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by A. A, believing that the will has been prepared by Z according to his instructions, signs it.
  - (d) A having no pretence for entering B's house enters B's house against his will, and refuses to quit when desired by B to do so. B, using no force or violence beyond what the occasion calls for, proceeds to eject A. A resists; and in so doing inflicts a blow on B which causes his death.
  - (e) Or B in ejecting A, who, as in the case last supposed, had entered his house, and refused to

leave it when ordered to do so, uses unnecessary violence, and thereby causes A's death.

(f) A falsely tells B, who is a public servant, having an office at his disposal, that Z whom B intends to nominate to the office will not accept it, and B in consequence gives the office to another person.

(g) A enters B's house, and laying hold of B takes money and jewels from his clothes without his consent.

(h) A offers B a sum of money if he will give C a beating, not intending that he should cause C serious hurt. B does as asked. C, from neglect or unskilful treatment, dies in consequence.

### SANSKRIT.

1. Give the Nominative Neuter, Dual and Plural, of the Present Participles Parasmaipada of अट् (अन्ति), शास् (शास्ति), भृ (विभत्ति), and कृ.
2. Give the cases in which the declension of रुद्रस् (masc.) differs from that of गरीयस् . What other words follow the declension of participles in *vas* in the cases whose terminations begin with a consonant ?
3. Give the Third Person in the three numbers of the two forms of the Present Parasmaipada of विद् “to know.”
4. Give the First Person Singular and Plural of the Reduplicated Perfect Parasmaipada of भी, त्यज्, दह्, and Átmanepada of कृ and हुे.
5. From what roots do the following Aorists come : असाक्षम्, अवात्सम्, अभुद्धि and अधिद्धम् ? Give the Third Person Singular and Dual of each.

6. Give the Infinitive of रुह्, सह्, दह् and वस् “to dwell.”
7. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present and Aorist Passive of कृ, स्या and स्तु.
8. Give the Third Person Singular of the Present of the Intensive, with य, of गम् and कृ, and, without य, of भू and लिह्.
9. *Translate into Sanskrit :—*
  - a. There is only one friend who follows even in death ; but everything else goes to destruction with the body. Those men who abstain from all injury and endure all things, are the refuge of all and go to heaven. When one eats at any time the flesh of another, see the difference of both ; of the one there is a momentary pleasure, the other is deprived of his life.
  - b. On the one hand the king's confidence is lost, on the other hand my friend ; what shall I do ? Where shall I go, fallen into a sea of sorrow ? As one sunk in the sea, having found the support of a serpent, does not let go and does not take hold, so am I now bewildered.
10. *Translate into English :—*

रामस्य वनवासेन प्रजाः परमपीडिताः ।

चौदकानीव सञ्चानि ग्रीष्मे सलिलसंख्यात् ॥

पीडया पीडितं सर्वं जगदस्य जगत्पतेः ।

मूलस्येवोपघातेन\* वृक्षाः पुष्पफलोपगः ॥

मूलं ह्येव मनुष्यानां धर्मसारो महाद्युतिः ।

पुष्पं फलं च पत्रं च शाखाश्चास्येतरे जनाः ॥

*Rámáyana.*

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\* *Upagháta*, injury.

## SANSKRIT.

*Translate into English:—*

## I.

उदीरितो ऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते हयाश्च नागाश्च वहन्ति देशिताः ।  
 अनुक्रमपूर्हति परिडितो जनः परेद्वितज्ञानफला हि बुद्धयः ॥  
 आकारैरिद्वितैर्गत्या चेष्टया भाषणेन च ।  
 नेत्रवक्तुविकारेण लक्ष्यते ऽन्तर्गतं मनः ॥  
 अत्र भयप्रस्तावे प्रज्ञावलेनाहमेनं स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि ।  
 यतः । प्रस्तावसदृशं वाक्यं सद्वावसदृशं प्रियम् ।  
 आत्मशक्तिसमं कोपं यो जानाति स परिडितः ॥  
 करटको ब्रूते । सखे त्वं सेवानभिज्ञः । पश्य ।  
 अनाहूतो विशेषस्तु अपृष्ठो बहु भाषते ।  
 आत्मानं मन्यते प्रीतं भूपालस्य स दुमेतिः ॥  
 दमनको ब्रूते । भद्र कथमहं सेवानभिज्ञः । पश्य ।  
 यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तेन तेन हि तं नरम् ।  
 अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् ॥  
 अन्यच्च । को ऽत्रेयहभिति ब्रूयात्सम्यगादेशयेति च ।  
 आज्ञामवितयां कुर्याद्यथाशक्ति महीपतेः ॥

## II.

वने ऽपि दोषाः प्रभवान्ति रागिणां गृहे ऽयि पञ्चन्द्रियनि-  
 ग्रहस्तयः ।

अकुत्सिते कर्मणि यः प्रवर्तते निवृत्तरागस्य गृहं तपोवनम् ॥  
 यतः । दुःखितो ऽपि चरेद्वर्म यत्र कुत्राश्रमे रतः ।  
 समः सर्वेषु भूतेषु न लिङ्गं धर्मकारणम् ॥  
 उक्तं च । वृत्त्यर्थं भोजनं येषां संतानार्थं च मैथुनम् ।  
 वाक् सत्यवचनार्थाय दुर्गाण्यपि तरन्ति ते ॥  
 तथा हि । आत्मा नदी संयमपुण्यतीर्था सत्योदका शीलतटा  
 दयोर्मिः ।  
 तत्राभिषेकं कुरु पाण्डुपुत्र न वारिणा शुध्यति चान्तरात्मा ॥  
 विशेषतश्च । जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिस्तुतम् ।  
 संसारमिममुत्पन्नमसारं त्यजतः सुखम् ॥  
 यतः । दुःखमेवास्ति न सुखं यस्मात्तदुपलङ्घयते ।  
 दुःखार्तस्य प्रतीकारे सुखसंज्ञा विधीयते ॥

## III.

a. ब्रह्मावर्तं जनपदमधश्छायया गाहमानः  
 क्षेत्रं द्वाच्चप्रधनपिशुनं\* कौरवं तद्वजेयाः ।  
 राजन्यानां शितशरशतेर्यत्र गाण्डीवधन्वा  
 धारापातैस्त्वमिव कमलान्यभ्यपिच्चन्मुखानि ॥

\* What are the meanings of *pisuna*? Explain the commentator's note, अद्यापि शिरःकपालादिमन्त्रया कुरुपाण्डवयुद्धसूचकमित्यर्थः ।

b. तस्मिन् काले जलद यदि सा लभनिद्रासुखा स्यात्  
तत्रासीनः स्तनितविमुखो याममात्रं सहेथाः ।  
मा भूदस्याः प्रणयिनि मयि स्वप्नलब्धे कथच्चित्  
सद्यः करणच्युतभुजलताग्रन्थ्य गाढोपगूढम् ॥

## IV.

दण्डः शास्ति प्रजाः सर्वा दण्ड एवाभिरक्षति ।  
दण्डः सुमेषु जागर्ति दण्डं धर्मं विदुर्बुधाः ॥  
सर्वैँ दण्डजितो लोको दुर्लभो हि शुचिर्नरः ।  
दण्डस्य हि भयात्सर्वं जगद्वोगाय कल्पते ॥  
देवदानवगन्धर्वा रक्षांसि पतगोरगाः ।  
तेऽपि भोगाय कल्पने दण्डेनैव निपीडिताः ॥  
दुष्येयुः सर्ववर्णाश्च भिद्वेरन् सर्वसेतवः ।  
सर्वलौकप्रकोपश्च भवेद्दण्डस्य विभमात् ॥  
यत्र श्यामो लोहिताक्षो दण्डश्चरति पापहा ।  
प्रजास्तत्र न मुद्द्यन्ति नेता चेत्साधु पश्यति ॥

*Manu.*

## BENGALI.

- How is the feminine formed from the masculine ?  
Exemplify it in the case of श्रिन, भेड़ी, गाथा, इच्छी.
- How is the locative formed, as in the case of “ he was seated on the throne ; ” “ he judged in his mind ? ”

3. Decline তমি and মুই in the seven cases in the singular.
4. Write out the days of the week, and the first six months of the Bengali year, beginning with April পূর্ণিমা.
5. Write in Bengali, "it is necessary for me to go ;" "it was necessary for me to go ;" "it will be necessary for me to go."
6. Translate these adverbs of place :—there ; on all four sides ; without ; before ; in the presence of.
7. Translate "upon my saying this, he was angry."
8. How are these sentences to be translated :—"he caught her ;" "he is reading a book ?"
9. How many seer to a maund ? how many chittaks to a seer ; and what is the word used to denote a quarter of a seer ?
10. Translate into Bengali :—  
 Come to me to-morrow.  
 You tell me one thing ; he says another ; whom shall I hear ?  
 There is no one in the house.  
 He ordered me to do it three times.  
 There was a great fire last night, and three houses were burnt.

*Retranslate into Bengali :—*

(a) Narud, the monee, on hearing this kind of reply from Savitri, became exceedingly rejoiced, and having given her his blessing, went to his own place. After that the raja gave his daughter much good counsel. But Savitri would on no account consent to forsake Sutyuban.

(b) Under the impression that the revenue might be augmented by degrees, the lands were let out for five years. But it became apparent in the first year that the zemindars had taken leases for a greater amount than they were able to pay. The revenue consequently fell into arrears.

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## BENGALI.

*Translate into English :—*

## I.

সীতা উচ্চেংসুরে ক্রন্দন করিতে করিতে রাম লক্ষণকে ডাকিতে লাগিলেন মনে মনে কহিলেন হায়, কেন লক্ষণকে পাঠাইলাম, তিনি নিকটে থাকিলে কথন একপ দুর্গতি হইত না। অনন্তর, রাম লক্ষ্মন তাহার উদ্দেশ পাইতে পারেন এই অভিধায়ে স্থানে স্থানে অঙ্গাভরণ নিক্ষেপ করিতে লাগিলেন।

রাবণ সীতার ক্রন্দনে কর্ণপাত না করিয়া তাহাকে অকবারে সাগরপারে লক্ষ্মায় লইয়া গেলেন। তথায় ষাইয়া তাহাকে নানাকৃপে বুকাইতে লাগিলেন এবং তাহারে চরণ ধারণ পূর্বক বলিলেন, হে দেবি, তুনি মিছা কেন বিলাপ কর, আমি লক্ষ্মার ঈশ্বর, তুমি আমার ঈশ্বরী হইয়া আমার অন্তঃপুরে পরম স্থথে বাস কর।

## II.

রাজা যুধিষ্ঠির এই সংবাদে অত্যন্ত দুঃখিত হইয়া ভীম ও অর্জুন দুই ভাতাকে বলিলেন চিত্তরথ দুর্যোধনকে এই প্রকারে লইয়া গেলে আমাদের বৎশের কলম্ব। অতএব তোমরা উভয়ে যাইয়া তাহাকে চিত্তরথের হস্ত হইতে উদ্ধার করিয়া আন। ভীম ও অর্জুন এই আজ্ঞায় ক্রদ্ধ হইয়া

বলিলেন কি, যে দুর্যোধন হইতে আগামদের এই দুর্গতি তাহার উদ্ধারার্থ আগামদিগকে ঘূঢ় করিতে আজ্ঞা কর.

### III.

ইংলণ্ডে নৃতন ভারতবর্ষীয় সেক্রেটারি লার্ড ক্রাওয়ারণ পদস্থ হইলে পরে আগরা শুনিলাম, তিনি অভিজাত দলের এক জন অপ্রণী, তাঁহার শিক্ষা ও সংস্কারাদি ঐ দলের সম্মুচিত। এই শুনিয়া অবধি তিনি লার্ড জেলহাউসির সন্পুদ্যায়ভূক্ত কি না, এই সংশয়ে চিত্ত আন্দোলিত হইতেছিল, সন্পুত্তি তিনি যে একটী বক্তৃতা করিয়াছেন, তদ্বারা কেবল যে আগামদিগের সংশয় অপনীত হইয়াছে এরূপ নয়, তাঁতার রাজনীতি ও বিকশিত হইয়াছে।

### IV.

মহাসভার এদেশীয় প্রতিনিধি নিয়োজিত হইলে এতাবন্ধাত্র লাভ নয়, আর একটী মহানাভ আছে। ত্রিট্য জাতির রাজবংশকে ভিন্নদেশীয়ের ও ভিন্ন জাতীয়ের রাজবংশ বলিয়া এদেশীয়ের যে সংস্কার আছে, কমে তাহার হৃৎস হইয়া আসিবে। তখন কমে ঘমতাভিযান জমিবে.

### V.

সারজন ও তাঁহাদের সঙ্গী লোকদিগের কয়েদ হইবার সংবাদ স্থপ্রীমকোটে পঁজুছিবাগান্ব, জজেরা অতিশয় দ্রুদ্ধ হইয়া, প্রথমতঃ কোল্যানির উকীলকে, তমি সংবাদ দিয়াছি

তাহাতেই আমাদের লোক সকল কয়েদ হইল, এই বলিয়া জেনথানায় প্রিরিয়া, চাবি দিয়া রাখিলেন। পরিশেষে, গবর্নর জেনেরেল ও কৌসিলের মেনুরদিগের নামেও এই বলিয়া সমন করিলেন যে, আপনারা কাশিনাথ বাবুর গোকদ্দম। উপলক্ষে, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের লোকদিগকে রুদ্ধ করিয়া, কোর্টের হৃকুম অগ্রান্ত করিয়াছেন। কিন্তু হেষ্টিংস সাহেব স্পষ্ট উত্তর দিলেন, আমরা আপন পদের ক্ষমতা অনুসারে যে কর্ম করিয়াছি, তদ্বিষয়ে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের হৃকুম ঘান্তা করিব না। এই ব্যাপার ১৭৮০ সালের মার্চ মাসে ঘটে।

এই সময়ে কলিকাতাবাসী সমুদয় ইঙ্গরেজ ও স্বয়ং গবর্নর জেনেরেল বাহাদুর, সুপ্রীমকোর্টের অঠোচার হইতে পরিব্রান্ত পাইবার প্রার্থনায়, পার্লিমেণ্ট এক আবেদন পত্র প্রেরণ করিলেন। এই বিষয়ে বিশেষ বিবেচনা হইয়া নৃতন আইন জারী হইল। তাহাতে সুপ্রীমকোর্টের জজেরা সমুদয় দেশের উপর কর্তৃত চালাইবার নিমিত্ত যে উদ্ধৃতে করিতেন, তাহা রহিত হইয়া গেল.

### BENGALI.

*Translate into English :—*

#### I.

কিছু দিন পরে, ইয়ুরোপ হইতে এই সংবাদ আসিল, অল্প কালের মধ্যে, ফরাসিদিগের সহিত, ইঙ্গরেজদের যুদ্ধ

ঘটিবার সন্তান। হইয়াছে। তৎকালে, ফরাসিরা করমণ্ডল উপকূলে অত্যন্ত প্রবল ও পরাক্রান্ত ছিলেন; আর, কলিকাতায় ইঙ্গরেজদিগের ঘত ইযুরোপীয় সৈন্য ছিল, চন্দননগরে ফরাসিদের তদপেক্ষায় দশগুণ অধিক থাকে। এই সমস্ত কারণে, কলিকাতাবাসী ইঙ্গরেজেরা আপনাদের দুর্গসংস্কার করিতে আরম্ভ করিলেন। এইব্যাপার, অনতিবিলম্বে অল্পবয়স্ক উদ্বৃতস্বত্বাব নবাবের কর্ণগোচর হইল। ইঙ্গরেজদিগের উপর তাহার অত্যন্ত দ্বেষ ছিল, এজন্য, তিনি ভয়প্রদর্শনপূর্বক ড্রেক সাহেবকে এই পত্র লিখিলেন, আপনি নূতন দুর্গ নির্মাণ করিতে পাইবেন না, বরং পুরাতন যাহা আছে ভাঙ্গিয়া ফেলিবেন, এবং অবিলম্বে কৃধ্বদাসকে আমার লোকের হস্তে সমর্পণ করিবেন।

## II.

মীর কাসিম, এই হত্যাকাণ্ড সমাপন করিয়া উদয়নালাস্ত্রি সৈন্য সহিত মিলিত হইলেন। অক্টোবরের আরম্ভে, ইঙ্গরেজেরা নবাবের শিবির আক্রমণ করিয়া তাহাকে পরাজয় করিলেন। পরাজয়ের দুই এক দিবস পরে তিনি মুজ্জেরে প্রতিগমন করিলেন। কিন্তু ইঙ্গরেজদিগের যে সৈন্য তাহার পঞ্চাং পঞ্চাং যাইতেছিল, তাঁহা নিবারণ করা অসাধ্য বোধ করিয়া, সৈন্যসহিত পাটণা পলায়ন করিলেন। যে কয়েক জন ইঙ্গরেজ তাহার হস্তে পড়িয়াছিল, তিনি তাহাদিগকেও সমভিব্যাহারে লইয়া গৈলেন।

## III.

সন্থিতি গবর্নর জেনৱল এদেশীয় রাজাদিগের রাজ্য দিয়া। ডাক গমনাগমনের বিষয়ে যে কয়েকটী নিয়ম করিয়া-ছেন তাহাই অভ্য আমাদিগের এ উত্তেজনা প্রবৃত্তির কারণ। প্রথম, ডাক ও প্রলিন্দার পথে কোন উৎপাত না ঘটে রাজগণকে তদর্থ দায়ী হইতে হইবে। দ্বিতীয়, যে স্থলে প্রলিষের ভাল বন্দোবস্ত না থাকাতে ডাক লঠ হইবার সম্ভাবনা আছে, সেখানে রাজাদিগকে যথেষ্ট সংখ্যক প্রহরী রাখিতে হইবে। তাঁহারা না রাখেন, ব্রিটিশ গবর্নমেন্ট নিজে তাহা রাখিয়া তাঁহাদিগের নিকটে ব্যয় লইবেন.

*Translate into Bengali:—*

Mr. Vansittart went down quickly to Calcutta to bring the matter before the Council. But Meer Cossim, without waiting for the debates in Council sent orders to his collectors of customs to exact from the English a duty of nine per cent. on all articles. The English did not assent to the payment of it, and placed the Nabob's officers in confinement. The heads of the factories in the interior leaving their posts, proceeded in haste to Calcutta. The proposal made by Mr. Vansittart regarding the duty of nine per cent. was despised and rejected by all the members of Council, except Mr. Hastings. They all said that they would only pay two-and-a-half per cent. on salt.

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## GUJARATI.

*Grammatical and Idiomatic Questions.*

1. Translate and explain the grammar and idiom of—

(a) દશા વાગતે — જતી વેલા — હું આવું  
તચાંસુંધી.

(b) અટેલાએં છોખરાએ શરમાઈ જઈને  
નીચું જેયું.

2. How are dates as to day, month, and year expressed ?

3. Give words for—

- (a) Presidency—province—post-office.
- (b) Ocean—gravitation—earthquake.
- (c) Star—sun—planet—eclipse—telescope.

4. State the names of the four cardinal points.

5. Translate and parse as to idiom :—

- (a) “There are many kinds of trees.”
- (b) “In five days Joseph recovered.”
- (c) “In the regions round India.”
- (d) “He conquered them completely.”
- (e) “He allowed them to return.”

*For retranslation into Gujarati :—*

1. On the northern bank of the river Narmadá, on a high elevation, there is a city called Broch. On this account it is visible some three or four *kos* on all sides. From the opposite bank of the river its appearance is very pleasing, for there is a wall around the city ; and upon it bungalows and other houses are located.

2. Thus the generous boy did, for his own father, and his little brothers ; and when the king heard this, he was much surprised ; and having called Santáji to him, he said : Your boy is very pious, therefore I shall support him as an adopted son. I have ordered my minister, and

he will give him 500 rupees every year. Lakshman and your other boys may learn what trades they please. I shall bear the expense of their instruction ; and if they walk in a proper way, I shall make them prosperous.

3. Snow is of two kinds. When there falls much cold on the ground, the water of ponds, &c., congealing, becomes like stone. The people of this country (India), by a mistake, call it snow. Sometimes the rain-clouds send down congealed rain ; and that also is called snow. But these two are different, therefore it would be well if they had different names. It will answer the purpose to call the former, according to the Persian, *yakh*, and the latter *baraf*.

### GUJARATI.

*Translate into English:—*

#### I.

एक घणो गरीब संताजी एवे नामें मजूर हतो. तेनें न्हानां न्हानां छ छोकरां हतां. तेमनुं पेट क्यम भराशे माटे एक दाढो नेतें घणी चिंता थई; तेमां बिजुं एवुं ययुं जे, ते वैष्मां अन्न सारुं पाक्युं नहीं माटे आगला वरस करतां दाणो बमणो मोँघो ययो. संताजी रात दाहाडो मेहेनत केर तोपण छोकराने जाडो पातळो रोटळो पेट भरीने खवडाववाने पुरा पैसा तेनें मठे नहीं. एवी ते घणा दुःखमां पझो, एक दिवस तेणे, पोताना सधळां छोकरांने पासे बोलाव्यां, अने अंखोमां आंसूं आणीने केहेछे, ‘अरे मारां छालां छोकरां, अण दाणो मोँघो घणो छे; हुं आटळी मेहेनत करुं छुं तो पण तमारां पेट भराय एटळो दाणो मनें मठती नथी; एवी मारी अचस्या छे.’

## II.

એશીઆની ઉત્તરમાં દરીઓ છે, તેમાં ખર્ણી ટાઈને લીધી સરદા બરફ રહે છે. તથાં ખર્ણું અઠવાડીઓંસુધી સુરજ ઉગતો નથી, તથા રાતો બહુ લાંબી હુંચ છે. સુરજ ઉગે નહીં તેથી અંધારું રહે એવું કોઈને લાગે પણ છેલ તેમ નથી, ચંદુરમાનું અને તારાનું અલવાકું પો છે તેથી, તથા ગગનમાં એલ જિતનું તેજ જગજગે છે તેથી પણ અલવાકું પડે છે, ભાટે લોફને અડવણું પડતી નથી, એશીઆના એ ભાગમાં સંદર્ભીરીએ દેશ છે, તથાંના લોફને શીઆકાની રતમાં અતીશે ટાઈ પડે છે, તથારે નોંધમાં નોંધરાં કરીને રહે છે ને તેમાં તાપવાને દેવતા રાખે છે. સંદર્ભીરીએ તથા એશીઆની ઈશાન ખુણુંનાં કાનશાયાટા કરીને દેશ છે, તથાંના ભાઈડા બાઇટીઓ હીગર્ણું, કદરૂપાં, અને બહુ ગંદાં છે.

## III.

એ ભાગમાં શીઆકાની ઝતુમાં અતીરાય  
ટાઈ પડે છે, માટે લોફ ધરનાંના ધરનાંજ રહે  
છે. રસતા બધા બંધ પડી જય છે, અને  
ખણ્ણાર જુઓ તો બરફજ બરફ દેખાય છે.  
જયારે તાપ પડવા નોંઢ છે તથારે બરફ  
ઓગકને તેના ફાડા પહુંચની બાળુપરથી  
છુટા થઈને ધસી પડવા નોંઢ છે તથા દરાએલા  
જરણુ ધણુ જેરથી વેહેવા લાગે છે. એ  
બરફના ઠગલા એકદંડ એવા તો ધસી પડ છે  
કે તેથી વખતે ગાલીઓના રહેનારા સરળ  
લોફ, ધર, ટોર વગેરે દરાઈ જયશે.

## IV.

આલપસપર ચઠવું હોય તો ધણું શરમ  
વેઠવો જેઠાએ. ભથાકાપર ટાઈ એટલી છે  
કે ફર્જ પાછતું નથી. આધેથી ઊજકા ઊજકા

દેખાયા એ છે. એપરનો બરફ ભર તીવા-  
કામાં પણ ઓગકતો નથી. એ પહુંચની  
તકેટીમાં નાળુસો જુંપડીઓ બાંધી રહ્યે છે.  
તેનાં છાપરાં બહુજ કટાં અને નીતથી  
બહું પડતાં ધણાં રાખે છે, તેથી આળુભાળુ  
પડેલી જેવું થઈ રહ્યે છે. જુંપડીને આસપાસ  
જરૂર જેવું હોય છે, તેપર અઠવાની મીઠી  
એ છે. તેનાં છાપરાંતકે મહાધિનાં કુંડાં  
રંગાં રાખે છે. એ તેમના ખાંધાનાં આવે  
છે. એ દેશની છોકરીઓ પરાલની બનાવેલી  
પોણીકી ટોપીઓ ખાલે છે, તથા ખાસી લાલ  
ચોકીઓ અને કુંઝા ધાખરા, અને ધાખરાની  
નીચે રંગાત મોખ પેહેરે છે તેથી તે ધણી સુંદર  
દેખાય છે. એ દેશનાં લોક બાળાં બહુ  
પાકે છે ને તેવું હું ખાંધાનાં લે છે.

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## GUJARATI.

*Translate into English :—*

## I.

રેશાનના ફીડા કોઈ જણે કે એક કે ફીડા જેવા હુશો, પણ છેક તેવા નથી. એક પતંગાંદી સુભારે તરણસેં ધર્ડાં મુકે છે. તે જયારે પુરાં સેવાય છે, તયારે એક એકભાંથી એક એક ફીડો નીકુંકે છે, તે શેંતુરનાં પાંડડાં ખુલ્લ ખાઈને જખરો થાય છે. જે મુલાકુભાં રેશાન થાય છે તથાં શેંતુરના જાડોની નીપજ ધર્ણિજ થાય છે. એ પાંડડાં ખાઈને ફીડો જવે છે એરદુંજ નહીં પણ તે પોતાના શરીરભાંથી એક જતનો પારવરશાં સરેશજેવો ચીકળું પદારથ ભેગો કરે છે. એ પદારથ જયારે બહુાર નીકુંકે છે તયારે ફણ થઈ જય છે.

## II.

તેઓએ સંપ કરીયો કે સરાખારી નીશાકભાં

આપણા છોટરા મોફલવાળ નેહી. નાંનુ  
ગાન્ધી એન લોકોનો આવો સંપત્તિ ને મેહેતાળને  
કેટલી હુરાત પડે તેનો વીચાર વાંચનારે કરી  
લેવો. પણ ધૂન પેલા શાંખદના ભાન્ધાતદા-  
રને કે તેણે આવી વાત જણી કે તુરત તાંજઈ  
લોકોને સંભળવી કેટલાંકને ધનકાવી નીશા-  
કના છોટરા મોફલવા કષુલ કરાવીયું ને  
નીશાક ચાલું કરી. બધી ડોણે આવી રીતે  
ભાન્ધાતદાર ભદ્ર કરેતો કેટલું સારું, કેટલો  
ફાયદો—અને સાંભકીયું છે કે ભવસુર ભા-  
ન્ધાતદાર એના તાખાની બધી નીશાકોમાં  
એન પરમાણે ભદ્ર કરેછે એ સંતોષ કરી છે.

## III.

ગાન્ધડાઓમાં અદેખા કે સત્ર અથવા બા-  
ર્વાયાઓ ભાગુસો લોકોનાં દાણા રૂ કે ધાસ  
સંકગાવી ભુકેછે એ ધાંધુફ દુખારાફદ્ધે આખા  
પરમાની મેહેનત એક ધરીમાં સારીથઈ જયછે

દુષ્ટ કાન્થી ભલા માણસોએ હુનેશ દુર  
રહેવું જોઈએ.

વીલાયતનાં જેન લોકો ધરનો વીમો ઉત-  
રાવેછે તેમ આપણા દેશનાં ચાલ નથી પણ  
એ ચાલ જરૂર થવો જોઈએં ને આપણા  
લોકો વીલાયતની ભાડુક ધરનો વીમા ઉત-  
રાવે તો ધર્ણાજ સારુ.

*Translate into Gujarati :—*

1. The King of Prussia arrived here at 8 a.m. to-day. His Majesty was received with enthusiastic cheering from the crowds that assembled. The town is brilliantly decorated ; and fine weather prevails.

2. If, appropriating to their own use government paper, pens, and other articles, they represent this as government expense, in this there are two kinds of misdemeanour: the one is theft, the other falsehood. So, if any one be toiling at a business, then to form an intimacy with him, and by getting into his secret, and cheating him, to carry on the same trade, and thus to render his labour fruitless, —in this there is a breach of faith.

3. Through the Saracenic conquests, and the influence of the Koran, the Arabic language has been diffused over a very large portion of the habitable world. It extends to the Philippine Islands, which is 2,000 miles eastward from India. It prevails in Turkey, and along the coasts of the Mediterranean Sea, and throughout a very large portion of the African continent.

## TAMIL.

1. Write the Sanskrit letters most frequently used in Tamil, with the Tamil equivalent of each.
2. What are the six heads under which all the principal combinations and changes of Tamil letters are included ?
3. What are the (ten) principal parts of the Tamil verb ? Give an example of each of these parts, translating it into English.
4. What is the signification of the particle இஃ when added to the first verbal participle (or gerund), and what is its meaning when added to the second (or subjunctive in ஆல்ல) ?
5. Illustrate by examples the modification of sense caused by adding severally the verbs படு, இரு, கை, என், வீடு, போடு, and வரு, to another verb as auxiliary to it ; and translate each example into English.
6. What are the (eleven) defective verbs most frequently used in Tamil ?
7. In what respects must the nominative case agree with the verb ? Explain the difference between the Tamil rule for this concord and the English rule.
8. When there are several nominative cases, all being of the same person, how must the verb terminate ?  
Translate into Tamil :—“The horses, the bullocks, and the men all arrived in the same ship.”
9. When several nominatives of different persons govern one verb, how is it terminated ?

*Re-translate into Tamil :—*

I have written earnestly begging your honourable presence that, having made the requisite inquiries, you will cause the pension to be paid to me, until I arrive at the age that appears in my pension certificate.

A householder having appropriated a Pariar as a slave, asked him, "What is your name?" He said, "Sir, my name is Perumal," which is another name of Vishnu. The householder was a worshipper of Vishnu, and therefore being unwilling to call a Pariar Perumal, asked him, "Will you take another name?" He said, "I may take another name, but it will involve a little expense." The householder replied, "Say how much it will involve." The Pariar said, "When my father was alive he expended thirty-five rupees and ten measures of rice in a festival to four Pariar villages to give me this name. To take this name away and give another would cost twice as much."

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### T A M I L.

*Translate into English :—*

#### I.

புதிகாய் வந்த மகா இராயஸ்தீரி  
அசில்தாண் ஜெட்ஜி துரை அவார்கள்  
“ானாலும் ரூம்பரீல் ஏன்றங்கள் மா  
ரிபத்தில் அப்பீல் ஆன்சர் கொடுக்கவில்  
லை” என்று பிரஸ்தாபித்தார்கள். “ஆ  
ன்சர் தேவையில்லை” என்கிற தங்களு  
டைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிந்து கே  
ாண்டிருப்பதினாலே, ஆன்சர் வேண்டிய  
தில்லை என்று டிசம்பர் ஷு அட அறி  
வித்துக்கொண்ட டேன்.

## II.

நீர் ஏன் திகில் பட்டு இருக்கிற்ற? பய்ப்பட வேண்டாம். தலை எழுத்தை எவர்கள் துப்பித்துக் கொண்டார்கள்? முன்னே பிரம்ம தேவர் சிரசு எஸ் பரா கடைய கையினாலே கிள்ளப் பட்டுப் போக இல்லையா? மகா பலிச் சக்கி ரவர்த்தி சிரீ மகா விஷி ஸ்ரீவினுகடைய் பாதத்தின் கழிப் பட்டு, சூமீயின் க்ஷே அடங்கிப் போக இல்லையா? சூரியர் சந்திரர் கள் நீமிதி மாத்திரம் ஆகிலும் நிற்காமல் அலைய இல்லையா? தேவேந் திரர் துருவாசர் கையிலே என்ன பாடு பட்டார்? அப்படி இருக்கிற போது குறை மனுதிர்கள் எம்மாத்திரம்? சுகம் வந்த போது சந் தோதிப் படுவார்கள். துக்கம் வந்த போது விசாரப் படுவார்கள். இது நியாயம் அல்ல. சுக துக்கம் இரண்டும் சமமாக அனுபவிக்க வேணும்.

## III.

கல்விப் பொருளிலும் கெல்வப் பொருளிலும்கு கறவில்லாதவர்களுக்குக்கை நவிடமாயிருக்கிற பாட லிபுரமென்னு மொரு பட்டணமுண்டு. அந்தப் பட்டணத்திற் சகல சுகுணங்களோடுங்கடியிருக்கிற சுதாரி சனனென்னும் அரசு அருவணிருந்தான். அந்த அரசு நீதியாமல் மூடர்களாயிருக்கின்ற கைக்கண்டு, வெகு விசனத்தோழோலோசிக்க தீதூ டங்கினுன்; கல்வியுற்தர்மகுணமுமில்லாத பிள்ளைளிருந்தாவதென்ன? பால் கோடாது வருமைகளைக் காப்பாற்றின்ற பல ஜூன்டா? வேத சாஸ்திரமறி ந்தவன யொரேபிள்ளையிருந்தாலவனுலே குமீபமல்லார்சுகமடையும். இப்படிக்கில் லாத பிள்ளைகள் கர்ப்பத்திலேயழிந்தானுவும், அழியாவிட்டாற் பிறந்த வடனையிறந்தானுவும் போகிறது ரூல் வது.

## IV.

செவகரால் ஆசர்ப்படுத்தின— யா—  
 நுபர்களில், முதல் அசூருக்கு அர்ஜி  
 எழுதின அரசப்பநாயக கரவிசார  
 இணப்பன்னதில், மாஜிஜிமீனதார்தம்  
 முடை யஜிமீனதாரிக்கு இவருக்குப்ப  
 ட்டங்கட்டி வைத்துப் போனதாகவும்,  
 பட்டங்கட்டினபின்பு அவருக்குச்சரீரம்  
 வகுவாகிறது போல்விருந்ததினாலே,  
 அவருக்கு அதுமுழுதுரு சொல்தமானபி  
 ன்பு, அவர் இந்தக்காரியத் தைக்குறி  
 த்து சர்க்காருக்கு த்தேரியப்படுத்தல  
 அமென் றிருந்ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து  
 போகிறது அவருக்கு நுதேரியாமல்  
 இறந்து போயவிட்டதாகவும், அதனால்  
 இதைச் சர்க்காருக்கு அவர் தேரியப்ப  
 டுத்தவில்லை யென்றும், அவரிருக்கையில்  
 அவரை மின்சீத்தாம் அதைச் சர்க்காரு  
 க்கு த்தேரியப்படுத்தக்கூடாதேன றிருந்  
 ததாகவும், அவர் இறந்து போகவே அவரு  
 க்குசெய்யுஞ் சடங்குகளைச் செய்துகே

பாட்டு, இதை உடனே சர்க்காருக்கு த்தெரியப்படுத்தினேனென்றும், அதற்கு இன்னரைனானார் சாட்சியிருக்கிறார்களோன்றும் வாக்குமூலமேழுதி கவத்தார்கள்.

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### TAMIL.

*Translate into English :—*

#### I.

பணத்திலாகசையில்லாதவொருசந்தியாசிகாட்டி ண்வழியேபோகும்போதங்கே யொருபணப்புதயலீக்க ண்டுபெயந்தோடினுன்—அப்போதெதிராகவொருவேலீக் காரணேசூடவந்தவிரண்டுசந்தியாசிகளிவனப்பார்த்து நீ யேனேகே இறயன்றர்கள் — அங்கேயாட்கொல்லியைப்பார்த்துப் பயந்தோடுகிறேனன்றுன் — பிறகவர்கள்பணத்தைக்குறித்தாட்கொல்லியென்று சொல்லுகிறனவென்முட்டாளென்றுநீனத்தங்கேபோய்ந்தப் பணத்தையெத்துக்கொண்டுபோ

ஞர்கள் — இவர்களுடையவேலைக்காரனிவர்களைக்கொண்றுபோட்டாலநாதப் பணத்தைத்தானெடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமே ண்று நினைத்தவர்களுக்குச் சமைக்கிற சோற்றில் விதிபகலநாது சமைத்துக் கொட்டான் — சந்நியாசிகளிருவரும் வேலைக்காரர் ஞருவேலைத்துபகளைப் பங்குகேட்பானென்று நினைத் துக்குளத் தீலேகுளைக்கும்போதுவெனத்தனன்றில் மிழுத்தி கொண்றுவிட்டுவநாது பிறகவன் சமைத்தசோற்றைத்தி நறிவர்களுமிறநாதாட்கொல்லியனக்கிறவார்த்தைய நிசமாக்கினார்கள்.

மதுரைத்தேசத்திலிருந்து பூர்வத்தில் ராசரிகம் செய்துகொண்டிருநாதபாண டியர்களென்றராசாக்களிலே, கடைசியாகவிருநாதபா ண்டியனுடனேயோரு துவுக் கராசன்சன்கடைசெய்து, அவனுடைசத்தைப் பிடித்துக் கொண்டான். அதிலைவனநாதக்காலத்திலானிகொந்தீய

ன்றபட்டணத்தீவிருந்து, சர்வாதீகா  
ர்ம்பண்ணி க்கொண்டிருந்தராயரென்  
நவரிடத்திற்குப்போய், அந்தக்காரியத்  
தையவருக்கறிவித்து,தாங்களிதுகாரி  
யத்திலெனக்குச்சகாயஞ்செய்து, என  
நுடைய தேசத்தைவாங்கீயெனக்குக் கீ  
காடுக்கவேணு மென்றவரைவெண்டிக்கே  
ராண்டான். அந்தராயரிந்தப்பாண்டி  
யநுடைய பேரியோர்களுடையபெரு  
மையானினத்து, அவனிடத்தீலேமிகவுந  
தயவுண்டாய, அப்படி யேறாமுமக்கொ  
த்தாக்கசெய்வோம, நீர்ப்பயப்படவேண்  
டாமென்றவனுக்குத்த குந்தவாதாவ  
சொல்லி, பிறகுதம்முடையசேஞ்செதிகளி  
லேறாகப்பறாயகணன்றவனையழைப்ப  
தீத்து, அவனைப்பார்த்து, நீருமமுடைய  
சென்னிடனைசூடவிந்தப்பாண்டி யராச  
ருக்குச்சகாயமாகப்போய்,இவருடைய  
தேசத்தையிவர்க்குவாங்கீக்கொடுத்து  
விடவோருமென்றநுடபினர்.

## II.

*Translate into Tamil:—*

1. When some one advised Philip to expel from his dominions a man who had spoken ill of him, Philip replied, "I will take care not to do so, for he will then go everywhere and speak ill of me."

2. Do you ask me whether I would help a slave to gain his freedom ? I answer, I would help him with heart and hand and voice. I would do for him what I shall wish I had done when, having lost his dusky skin, he shall stand with me before our Master, who will say, "Inasmuch as ye did it to him, slave as he was, ye did it to me."

3. It may be the subject of serious consideration, whether those who are accustomed only to acquire instruction through the medium of amusement may not be brought to reject that which approaches under the aspect of study ; whether those who learn history by the cards, may not be led to prefer the means to the end ; and whether, were we to teach religion in the way of sport, our pupils might not thereby be gradually induced to make sport of their religion.

## HINDI.

## I.

- a. How are the adjectives of intensity formed from verbs?
- b. Specify eight verbs, passive in meaning, but not so in form.
- c. Give a full account of the adjunct **सा**, in its various senses, with examples.
- d. Construct sentences to exemplify repetition.
- e. In what cases is the sign of the genitive idiomatically omitted ?
- f. Translate "with respect to," "by reason of," "perhaps," "in truth," "according to," "in comparison with."

g. What words and terminations are evolved from the verb करना, or its Sanskrit prototype कृ?

h. What traces does the Hindî retain of an ancient system of inflection?

## II.

*For retranslation into Hindî:—*

a. There was a certain bard, exceedingly poor and unfortunate. He wandered about to the kings of all the earth, but did not get the profit of a single shell from any of them. Once, on returning home, he found that his daughter had come to be of marriageable age. He was grieving at this, when his wife said, "You have roamed over all countries: tell me what you have gained." He replied, "Riches are not in my destiny."

b. Having received this order, they all prostrated themselves, and then departed. Coming into the city, they sought, and seized, and proceeded to bind. No one whom they found, whether eating, drinking, standing, sitting, sleeping, watching, going, or returning, did they spare. They encircled them, and brought them to one place, and tortured and slew them all, by burning, and drowning, and dashing to pieces. Assuming the guise of fearful forms, they explored city after city, town after town, street after street, and house after house, and in this wise destroyed the race of Yadu.

## HINDÎ.

*For translation into English:—*

a. यह सोभा बन उपवन की निरख हरष प्रभु सब समेत मथुरापुरी में पैठे। वह पुरी कैसी है कि जिसके चहुं ओर तांबे का कोट औ पक्की चुआन चौड़ी खाई स्फटिक के

चार फाटक । तिन में अष्टधाती किवाड़ कंचन खचित लगे हुए । औ नगर में बरन बरन के राते पीले हरे धौले पंचखने सतखने मंदिर ऊंचे ऐसे कि घटा से बोतं कर रहे जिनके सोने के कलस कलसियों की जोति बिजली सी चमक रही । ध्वजा पताका फहराय रही । जाली झरोखों मोखीं से धूप की सुगंध आय रही । द्वार द्वार पर केले के खंभ औ सुबरन कलस सपल्लव भरे धरे हुए । तोरन बंदनवार बंधी हुईं । घर घर बाजन बाज रहे । औ एक ओर भाँति भाँति के मनिमय कंचन के मंदिर राजा के न्यारे ही जगमगाय रहे । तिनकी सोभा कुछ बरनी नहीं जाती । ऐसीं जो सुंदर सुहावनी मथुरापुरी तिसे श्रीकृष्ण बलदेव ग्वालबालों को साथ लिये देखते चले ।

b. मुहम्मद गोरी के कोई लड़का न था । उस ने अपने दासों में से बड़े बुद्धिवानों को सुशिक्षित किया और उनकी बुद्धिवानी के अनुसार उनको अच्छे अधिकार दिये । सब में एक नामी कुतुबुद्दीन ईबक था जिस ने पहले ही पहल हिंदुस्थान में मुसलमानी राज्य स्थापन किया । वह मुहम्मद के संग हिंदुस्थान में उस समय आया था जब कि उस ने सिंध नदी के पार उतरकर चढ़ाई की थी जैसा कि हम ने बर्णन किया है और मुहम्मद अपनी राजधानी को फिरा । तब उस ने उसकी बीरता और बुद्धिवानों के पारितोषिक में उसको दिल्ली के निकट की सेना का अधिपति किया । योड़े

हो दिनों पीछे दिल्ली उसके हाथ लगी और उसकी राजधानी हुई। उस ने अपने स्वामी की इच्छा पर हिंदुओं की स्वाधीनता दूर करने के लिये इस भाँति परिव्रम किया कि हिंदुओं की सामर्थ्य मुहम्मद की बीरतापूर्वक चढ़ाइयों की अपेक्षा इसकी टृढ़ और लगातार चढ़ाइयों से अधिक घट गई। यद्यपि वह बड़ा पराक्रमी था और एक जयंत सेना उसके आधीन थी और अपने बादशाह की टृष्णि से बहुत दूर था फिर भी उसकी आधीनताई में पक्का रहा। परंतु यह बात निस्संदेह है कि वह स्वाधीन होने का अच्छा अवसर ताकता था।

C. तैमूर अत्यंत निर्दई और बड़ा बादशाह मुग़लों के कुलीन कुल में था। उसके कुल ने चिरकाल तक चंगेज़ख़ां की संतान की सेवा की थी। सज्जाईस बरस की अवस्था में वह अपने स्वामी की बहुत सेवा में रहा था जो खुरासान और मावरूलनहर का बादशाह था। इस लिये उस ने अपनी बहिन का विवाह इस से कर दिया। चार ही बरस के मध्य में उस ने आक्षा माननी छोड़ दी और अपने साले के मरने के पीछे राज्य का स्वामी हो गया और समरकंद में रहने लगा। वह ऐसे समय में बादशाह हुआ था जब आसपास के राजाओं के नष्ट होने से एक उद्योगी मनुष्य नवीन राज्य स्थापन कर सकता था। तैमूर ऐसा महाउद्योगी पुरुष था कि उस ने बड़ी बड़ी जय करने का विचार किया

और उनको प्राप्त किया। इस से सब शत्रु उसके आधीन हुए और एशिया और यूरप उसके डर से थरराने लगे। वह मनुष्य कटा करने में पशुओं की भाँति प्रसन्न होता था और कभी कभी बड़ी कटा के पीछे आदमी के सिरों का एक ढेर बनाके पशुओं की भाँति अपने चित्त को प्रसन्न करता था।

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## HINDI.

### I.

*For translation into English:—*

a. जो गरमी दिन को पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ पर पड़ती है उसमें को बहुत सी सूर्य के अस्त हो जाने के पीछे रात को वायु में चढ़ती है और इस कारण से पृथ्वी की पृष्ठ वायु की अपेक्षा अधिक ठंडी हो जाती है। ज्यों ही वह यथेष्ट ठंडी होती है त्यों ही गरम वायु में से कुछ अटूश्य भाफ उस पर एक ठौर होती है ठीक जैसे ठंडे कांचपात्र पर एकत्र होती है जब उसे अकस्मात् किसी गरम कोठरी में ले जाते हैं। पानी की वृद्धें जो निर्मल रातों को इस रीति से भूमि पर एकटूटी होती हैं वे ज्योंस के नाम से प्रसिद्ध हैं। सूखी जूतु में जब न तो बादल और न वृष्टि हो सकती है तब ज्योंस निट्री में कुछ आर्द्रता करने के काम आती है। बादल की रातों की अपेक्षा निर्मल रातों में वह अधिक पड़ती है

क्योंकि तब पृथ्वी की गरमी आकाश की ओर बिना रोक चढ़ती है। ऐसी गणना भई है कि बरसभर में इहलगड़ की भूमि पर इतनी ओस पड़ती है कि जिस ठौर पड़े वहाँ से यदि कुछ भी स्थानान्तर न हो जाय तो उस देश की सम्मूर्खी पृष्ठ पांच इंच गहिरे पानी से भर जायगी।

b. पानी द्रव होता है। सुराही में से उसे उक्खिल सकते हैं। जिन छोटे कणों का यह बना रहता है सो ऐसे ढीले होते हैं और उन में आकर्षण सम्बन्ध ऐसा सूखा रहता है कि वे आपस में अनायास इधर उधर फिसला करते हैं। सघनतुषार को सुराही में से नहीं उड़ेल सकते। वह ठोस होता है और उसके छोटे कणों के पोढ़े सम्बन्ध से उनका एक कठिन ढेर हो जाता है। वे एकटे सिमटे रहते हैं और सुराही में बने रहते हैं वा एक साथ सब के सब उस में से गिर पड़ते हैं। यही कारण है कि जिस से ठोस पदार्थों को टूक टूक करना कठिन होता है और द्रववस्तु अनायास धारारूप वहती हैं वा बूंद बूंद हो जाती हैं। एक अवस्था में कण बहुत पोढ़े एकटे मिले रहते हैं और दूसरी अवस्था में तो वे ऐसा योड़ा मिले रहते हैं कि योड़ा सा घट्का वा झटका उनको चीरकर बिलगा सकता है।

c. देवदत्त किसी धुंये की नाव के कप्रान को एका एकी जिना अपने कसूर अथवा असावधानी के ऐसा योग आ पड़ा कि जब तक अपनी नाव को रोके ही रोके तब तक रामबान

नाम नाव को जिस में बीस अथवा तीस मुसाफ़िर थे अवश्य टक्कर लगती जान पड़ी । और टक्कर बचाने का केवल यही उपाय था कि देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं दूसरी ओर को फेर देता और मुहं फेरने से जोखिम इस बात की थी कि एक और नाव रुद्रशर नाम को जिस में केवल दो ही मुसाफ़िर थे टक्कर लगती परन्तु उसका बच जाना भी सम्भवित था । यहां कदाचित् देवदत्त अपनी नाव का मुहं रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर देने के प्रयोजन विना और रामबान नाव के मुसाफ़िरों को टक्कर लगने की विपत्ति से बचाने के निमित्त शुद्ध भाव से फेर देता तौ किसी अपराध का अपराधी न गिना जाता यद्यपि उसके इस काम से जिसको वह जानता था कि इस से रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर लगनी अति सम्भवित है रुद्रशर को टक्कर भी लग जाती कदाचित् यह बात निश्चय पाई जाती कि जिस विपत्ति के बचाने के प्रयोजन से उस ने यह काम किया वह ऐसी थी कि रुद्रशर नाव को टक्कर दिलाने की जोखिम उठानी आमा के योग्य है ।

## II.

*For translation into Hindi:—*

One can easily believe that the primitive folk who first chanted the old Vaidik melodies were something of an enigma to their unhistorical descendants from whom they stood divided by a hundred and fifty generations. But, for all that, the school of Sâyana had the consciousness of Hindus; and their daily religious life was

governed by written and oral traditions derived to them from their remote forefathers, and of which they must have apprehended much of the significance. With our acquaintance with the modes of thought and expression that obtained among other early races, we are, of course, better qualified, in some respects, than the commentators of whom we speak, to unlock the Vaidik riddles. On the other hand, we are constrained to admit, that, in some respects, they possessed advantages which we cannot recall. Very probably, nay, quite certainly, they are often in the wrong. Yet we cannot, with any prudence, venture to guess what the *Rig Veda* means, until we have taken counsel with them, and pointed out wherein they went amiss..

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### TELUGU.

1. Give the inflected form and the nominative plural of the following irregular nouns :

వెరదు — *a yard.*

గుండు — *a nest.*

వాగి — *a plough.*

మనుషులు — *sand.*

బ్రుదులు — *the body.*

రాయలు — *a stone.*

చేనులు — *a field.*

కోడులు — *a daughter-in-law.*

- 2 Give in a tabular form the principal parts of the verbs

వినుట — *hear*; చేయుట — *do*; తచ్చుట — *come*.

*i.e.*, give the infinitives in *a*, in *damu*, in *ēdi*: the aorist participle: the negative in *ka*: the

negative relative participle : and the negative verbal noun.

3. Give two short sentences in which the negative in *mi* is used as a noun.
4. Translate the following sentences, and state what you see in them as bearing on idiom.

పంపేది పంపనిది తెలియదు.

సురమును పంపనిది తెలుసును.

5. Show how the root in *a*, joined to another verb, is used adverbially in the following words :

To knock down.

To break in pieces.

To throw away.

He read to the end.

6. Translate the following, using the aorist of the verb, and give two examples yourself of this use of the aorist :

He will come to-morrow.

It may perhaps be so.

Can it be so ?

7. Give two or three short sentences showing how the impersonal verbs "it seems," "it ought," are rendered in Telugu ; and translate the following :

Is it fit to do so ? It is.—It is not.

8. Give an example of each of the following verbs, showing how they are used as auxiliaries.

నేరుచుట — to be able.

ఓవుట — to be able — to be possible.

కూడుట — to be fit — to be possible.

9. State shortly the effect of reiteration in Telugu, and translate the following in illustration :

Room by room.

He went to every village.

Very little children.

When the different people came.

He came of his own accord.

The property remained as property (that is, it remained safe or undisturbed).

10. Give the following in the Telugu numerals :

125,000—6,570—8,900 $\frac{1}{4}$ —4,334 $\frac{3}{4}$ —1,260 $\frac{1}{2}$ :

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*For retranslation into Telugu :—*

I. When you are ruling the kingdom, without oppressing the people, inquire who are rich and who are poor, and protect the latter by giving them food and raiment from time to time. Thus you will obtain an extended reputation. But however much you bestow on the rich, no fame will accrue to you.

II. Do the dry lands require constant irrigation ? No, sir ; they require no other moisture than the falling rains. When does the cultivation of the dry grains commence, and when are the crops generally ripe ?

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### TELUGU.

*For translation into English :—*

#### I.

యిప్పుడు తమరు శేలవుయి స్తోనే నేనువెళ్లగ  
ఆసంగతి తెలుసుకొనివ వ్యానని చెప్పుగామంచిది  
వెళ్ల తేలుసుకొనిరమ్ము ని అతణిగ్గ పంపించి  
ఆతడెక్కుడిపోతాడో చూతామని గొంగడ క  
ప్పుకొని అతనికి తేలియసందా అతనివెంబడ  
రాజున్నాపోయెను—అంతట అతడు పట్టణము

నెలపలికిపోయి అక్కిడ వొక స్త్రీ తల ఏరియ  
 బోసుకోని వైక దుగ్గసుడదగ్గిర కూచుండి  
 రో ధనము చే స్తుంపుండగాచూచినప్ప యెవరవు  
 యెందుకు యేడు స్తున్నావని అడుగు, నేను  
 కుంతిభోజుని రాజ్యలట్టుని యా రాజు యిఁ కా  
 మూడు దినములలో మృతిపాందుతోడు గనుక,  
 యకనేనెవరివద్దికిపాదును నన్ను యెవరు రక్కి  
 ఉతురని యేడుస్తున్నానని పలికెను — అయితే  
 యారాజును బ్రతికించేటిందుకు యేమయినా  
 వవాయముక్కద్దు అని ఆడ్డి తి యుడు అడుగు  
 నీ కొమూరుట్టిన్న యాదుర్గుకు బలియున్నే యా  
 రాజు యింకా బహుదినములు బ్రతీకిపుంటా  
 దని ఆస్త్రిచెపెను — మంచిది నేనుయింటికి  
 వెళ్లినాశుమూరుట్టిన్న పిలుచుకొనివచ్చి ఆపుకా  
 రమే బలియున్నాననిచెప్పి తనయింటికిపోయ  
 శుమూరునితో యాసమా చారము చెప్పఎగా  
 అతడు తండ్రి నిచూచి నీవు యాత్రణమే నన్ను  
 పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఆదుర్గుకు బలియిచ్చి రా

జుప్రాణము కాపాడవలసినది ఆయన్ బ్రతికిపుం  
 — భే ఆయనవల్ల బహుమంది జీవింతురని చెపు  
 ఎను — అప్పుడతదు తనకుమారుణిన్ దుర్గసుడికి  
 పిలుచుకొనిపోయి ఖడ్డము ధూసుకొని అతణిన్  
 తల కొట్టపోయెను — అప్పుడాదుర్గ అతనికి  
 వర్ష్యతుమయి అతనిచెయ్యి పట్టుకొని నీనా  
 హసమునకు నేను మెచ్చినాను నీకుమారుణిన్  
 చంపవద్దు నీవు వేడిన వరము లిచ్చెదనని  
 పలకగా యాపట్టణమునకు రాజయిన కుంతి  
 భోజునికి వచ్చిన అపమృత్యువతపివ ఆయన  
 బహు కాలము రాజ్యపరివాలన చే స్తు  
 నుఖముగా పుండేలాగున వరమియ్యమని ఆతను  
 దుర్గను వేశుకొనేను — ఆలాగే రాజు సు  
 ఖముగా పుంటాడని వరమిచ్చి దుర్గ అంతధాన  
 నమయిపోయెను.

## II.

ఇంద్రుడు తననారథియైన్ న మాతలియనే  
 వాణిన్ పిలిచి, నీవుశీ స్తు ముగా రఘుము

ఆయ త్తుము చేసుకొని భూలోకమునకు వి  
 క్రమాంగునిదగ్గరికి త లుకొనిపోయి, నేను  
 ఖిలుచుకొనిరమ్మన్నాన్న నని మహా వినయముగా  
 చెబివి, అతణ్ణ యిక్కిడికి ఖిలుచుకొని రమ్మన్ని  
 చెపెఎను. అప్పుడు నారథి ఆప్త కారముగా  
 భూలోకమునకు వచ్చి, విక్రమాంగ్ణి చూచి,  
 అయ్యా దేవేంద్రుడు నిమ్మ తనదగ్గరికి ఖిలు  
 చుకొని రమ్మన్ని చెపివనాడు అనగా, విక్రమా  
 కుడు చాలా సంతోషించి, అతనికి సకల బహులు  
 మానములుచేసి, ఆ దేవేంద్రుడి రథముమాద  
 నెకిర్చి, మాతలి రథముతెలగా, దేవేంద్ర నభము  
 వచ్చేను. అప్పుడు దేవేంద్రుడు శస్త్రాజును  
 చూచి, చాలాసంతోషించి లేచి, వత్సుయైట్తో  
 నముచేసి, అధారసనముమాద కూదుండ  
 బెట్టుకొని, నీతు బ్రాహ్మణోత్త ములవల్ల, సకల  
 విద్యలుగ్గించినాన్న; మహా బుద్ధిమంతుడన్న;  
 రంభ ఉర్వసి యద్దరు నాట్యమాదుతూ ఉ  
 ండగా చూచి, వారి యద్దరిలో తౌరతమ్యము

చెపువలెను అని, రంభనున్న ఉర్వసినిన్న నాట్యమాడ నియమించగా, వారినాట్యము విక్రమాక్షంథు చూచి సంతోషపడి, యిందుచ్ఛిన్న చూచి, యద్దరున్న బాగానేచెనవారే; అయినపుఎటికిన్న, రంభకంటే ఉర్వసి కొంచెమధికురాలు అని చెపువను.

### III.

సుమారు నెలరోజుల కిందట ప్రంగోజు పగలు రెండుమాముల వేళ, నాయింటి తలవాకిట్టో నేనున్న, కొండెబో యన వేంకటేశమున్న, కూర్చుండి మాటల్లాడుతూ తుంటిని. అప్పుడు, యేటికనకయ్య, వాడి భార్య, తల్లి, యా ముగ్గుయును యింకా ముగ్గురు మగవాంథ్లు న్న జువులా ఆరుగురున్న కలిసి, సదరు శైపుమ్ము యింటికి పోయి, అది దాని ఏదైమాదమన్న పోసుకొంటూ తుండేటిప్పుడు, కనకయ్య ఏదైమాచికి యెక్కిప్పి శైపుమ్మును పడయాడ్చి చెప్పుకాలితో తోకిసి పుట్టి ఏతిలేని దెబ్బలు

కొట్టము తండ్రా, నేను, సదరు వెంకటేశం,  
 యద్దర మున్న, మా వాకట్లనుంచే చూ  
 చినాము. మా వాకటికిన్న శేషమ్మను కొట్టిన  
 ఏదైకున్నపది బారల, యెడమే అయినం  
 దున, బాగా కనుపడ్డది. యేమి హతువుచేత  
 కొట్టినాడో నాకు తెలియదు. కన్నయ్యమా  
 త ము ఏదైయెక్కి శేషమ్మను కొట్టినాడు.  
 కదమ అయిదుగురు శేషమ్మ యింటికి రావడము  
 మా త మేగాని, అక్కిడ నిలవలేదు. వాకట్ల  
 నుంచి తీర్చి వెళ్ల నారు.

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## TELUGU.

## I.

*Translate into English :—*

తర్వాత విక్రమాసుందు బలిచ కవతి—  
 అభినమనిపితో కూడా భూలోకమునకువచ్చి,  
 ఆ మనిపికి శేలవచ్చిపంపి, తనప ఉన్నము  
 దోషబట్టి వచ్చుచుండగా, నొక ముసలిభావ్యాణు

దు తొంభైయెండ్లవాడు తసక్కామారుణిన్న  
 ఖిలుచుక్కొని, వికమాకుని వదికి రావలేనని  
 వస్తూ, దోవలో వికమాకుణిన్న చూచి, అ  
 య్యా వికమాకుడుండే పట్టణమింటా ఇక్కె  
 డికెంతదూరము న్నది? అని, అడగగా, నేనే  
 వికమాకుణిన్న; ఎందుకువచ్చినా లు? అని  
 అడగేను. అయ్యానాకులేకలేక నొకకొమా  
 రుధు గలిగినాడు; ఏడేను; నేనవుర్ధినయినా  
 ను; ఏనికి పెండ్లి చేసి కన్నల చూడవలెననే  
 అపేకుచాలాగానున్నది; అయితేమహి దరి  
 ర్పుణిన్న; నానాటికిభోజనమునకు సంపాదించు  
 కొవద మేవ్వమూస; పెండ్లి చెయ్యడమునకు  
 ఎక్కుదానోకుద్దపనుయినాదోఱుకలేదు; పెండ్లి  
 ఖిచుకు సంపాదించుకొంటే ఖిల్లలనిచుట్టుకు  
 అనేకమంది సిద్ధము గానున్నారు; నీవేమైన  
 నీకార్యమునకు కోర్దిగౌప ఎలసహియపదగల  
 వా? అనేకమంగికి నీవు చాలాగానిబునావని  
 వినివట్టినాను.

## II.

*For translation into Telugu :—*

I have lived in this town from the days of the Mogul government, and have carried on trade ; never before was such oppression seen. Douceurs (dallālē) are practised in every town, and not in this town alone. I am ready to prove all I have written above by many merchants and many accounts. Therefore I pray that you (your honour) will consider this petition, and on inquiring personally into it, it will be clear that the officials are troubling merchants like myself, acquiring daily two or three rupees as fees on goods. In the event of your not personally instituting an inquiry into this, certainly I cannot stay in this town.

## III.

Of those who are here there is no one who desires my welfare. There is no acquaintance between me and the person who has newly arrived. As there is now an opening to high employ and a path to it, I make the following request. This newly arrived person has read Telugu, and is fond of the Telugu language. One or two persons are coming here who hope to get employ. If I can obtain a recommendation from you, I imagine that the person I have mentioned will not fail to give me the employment I desire. Anything that you may now write regarding me will be most beneficial.

## MARATHI.

1. Decline सासरा m., गाडी f., and पाय n.
2. Decline together the words ती चांगली बायको.
3. Tell the cardinal numbers in Marathi from seventy to a hundred.
4. Decline the pronoun मी.

5. Give the past tense in full of the verb आहे in the indicative.
6. Define and illustrate briefly the three prayogs.
7. Give the third person singular past indicative of the following verbs : लागेण and its causal ; सांगेण ; येण ; जागेण ; बसेण ; करेण .
8. Give all the participles of the verb कळविणे .
9. Translate into Marathi the following expressions :—
  - (a) The grass on the hill is burnt up ; the fishes in the lake are all dead ; the pain in his belly has stopped.
  - (b) By making due preparation the work is rendered easy. It will be known by going thither. I know it from its having been told to me.
  - (c) How long is it since you came to Poona ?  
How long is it since your sister was married ?  
How long is it since he began this work ?
  - (d) Tell him he should not do so. Had we not come we should not have seen him alive.  
What does your father mean to make of this wood ?

*[If there is time, (c) and (d) sentences may be also expressed in Roman characters.]*

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*To be retranslated into Marathi and written in Balbodh and Mod characters.*

## A.

An ox was one day grazing in a meadow. Some very little frogs were playing there. One of them was crushed to death under the ox's feet. The other [little] frogs went home and reported this [sad] news to their mother. They said, "Mother, we never saw such a large animal." Hearing this the [mother] frog puffed out her belly greatly, and asked, "Was he as big as this?" They said, "Very much bigger than that, mother." Again, having puffed

out her belly a little more, she said, "Is it so large?" They said, "Mother, though you should puff your belly out until it burst, yet you would never reach to an equality with it." Hearing this, she in [her] pride proceeded to puff herself out still more, and died by the bursting of her belly.

## B.

Some time after, Akbar pitched his camp in the town of Ajmīr, and made all ready for an engagement with Pratāpsing. At that time, for the greater part, all the kings and chieftains were on Akbar's side. One or two of them had given their daughters [in marriage] into his family. As they were Rajputs and the [emperor] himself a Mussulman, he gave them some territory in consideration of their having given their daughters into his family. Through that greed of [increase to their territory] some of the remaining kings came over to him. Yet Pratāpsing was not at all daunted. He had never had any connection with him, nor had he ever had any connection with those who were connected with him. I will write below a story that the people tell of him, and from it it will be understood, how much Pratāpsing disliked those who had formed affinity with Akbar.

## MARATHI.

*Translate:—*

## A.

पूर्वीं मोठमोठीं युद्धे करावीं लागलीं त्यांत दाढगोळा य  
शिपायांचे पोषाक स्थांत अतोनात द्रव्य खर्चावें लागलें. तो  
दाढगोळा उहून गेला; व ते पोषाक वापरून नाहीं से  
क्षाले, आणि कर्ज काढिलें तें मात्र रयतेच्या शिरावर बसलें,  
हें वाईट कालें. परंतु आतां कांहीं जरी केलें तरी क्षालेली

गोष्ट परत येत नाही'. खर्च घऱवयाचा तो होउन गेला. इतके एक वरें आहे कीं युद्धांकरितां काढलेल्या पैक्याच्या व्याजावद्दल सरकारी उत्पन्नाच्या जमेतून जो पैसा जातो तो सर्वच देशाबाहेर जात नाही'; तर ज्या कितीएक लोकांनीं सरकारास कर्ज दिले आहे त्यांच्या घरांत कांही' येतो. म्हणजे रयहेच्या घरांतून जातो आणि रयतच्याच घरांत येतो, त्यापक्षी' देशास ती बूढ नव्हे; दाहेर जातो ती मात्र बूढ होय. आतां सरकार देणे देणाऱ्या लोकांस आणि व्याजाएवजी' देणोवरून वर्षीसेने येणाऱ्या लोकांस हा सूख्स विचार समजत नाही':

## B.

कोणी एका शाळेतला मुलगा, पारंग्याची' वाहिले कमरेस बांधून, नदींन पोंहावयास शिकत असे; एके दिवशी' त्यास वाढले कीं, आपणास पोहतां आले, आतां ह्या लांकडांचे काय प्रपोजन आहे? ह्यानु त्याने तों लांकडे कांठीं ठेवून नदींन उडी घातली. तो ओघाचा लोटाने ओंड प्राण्यांत गेला; आणि गचकव्या खाऊ लागला. दैवयोगाने एक वृक्षाची डाहाठी नदींन कोंकावली होती, तेथें तो लोटत लोटत गेला; तेहां तीस गच्छ धरून बुडतों रे, बुडतों, ह्यानु हाका मारितो आहे, अशासपर्यां त्याचा पंतोजी नदीचा कांठीं सहज गेला होता त्याचा कानीं ते करुण शब्द पडले; तो दुडे जाऊन पाहतो तों मुलगा संकटांत दृष्टीस पडला. तेहां

तीं लांकडे त्याने मुलाकडे फेंकिलीं. त्यांस धून तो कांठीं आला; त्यासमयीं पंतोजीने त्यास हा उपदेश केला. अरे मुला, अजून दुहें तुला ही संसार महानदी तरुन जायाचें आहे; तू स्वतंत्रपणे वागायास अद्यापि प्रौढ नाहीस; ह्यासाठीं तुच्छून वडील आहत त्यांचीं वचेनं नदीतं तरायाचा लांकडासारिखीं मानून, त्यांचा तूं आदर कर.

## C.

आपलादुरुणलावितीपराला ॥ नेणतीआपुलागुणकांहीं ॥  
 आंधव्यासिजनसारेचीआंधके ॥ आपणासी डोळेदृश्यनाहीं ॥  
 रोगियासीविषतुस्येहंमिष्टान्न ॥ तोंडासिकारणचवीनाहीं ॥  
 तुकाद्वयेशुद्धनाहींजोआपण ॥ तयात्रिभुवनअवेष्योटें ॥  
 दुष्टाच्येसंगेंदुष्टचिजाहला ॥ विमृतीगेलाआपणासी ॥  
 देंकणाचेसंगेंहिराजोभंगला ॥ कुसंगेंनाडलासाधुतैसा ॥  
 वोढाळाचेसंगेंसात्विकनाडलें ॥ छणांतनासलेंसमागेमें ॥  
 तुकाम्हणेधरासत्संगहावरा ॥ चुकेलतोफेराचौत्रांशीचा ॥

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## MARATHI.

*Translate :—*

## A.

आठव्या हेरीच्या वेळेस दुसेरं काय काय घडले तें लिहितों.  
 हेरी सिंहासनावर यसला त्या काळीं याचें वय अठरा वर्षाचें  
 Q 2

होते हा अव्यवस्थित असें, आणि यास ख्याली खुशाली आवडे, म्हणून याच्या बापाने जें द्रव्य सावधपणारें मिळवून ठेविले होतें, तें हा आपल्या छंदाफंदांत उधळू लागला. योके प्रांतीचा जो धर्माधिक्ष तो याचा मुख्य प्रधान आणि मंत्री काला.

## B.

एका दिवसी<sup>१</sup> एका गृहस्थाचा चावुकस्वार घोडीवर बसला आणि तो तिळा वारंवार चावूक माऱू व लगामाला हिसके देऊन लागला. हें फार क्रूरपण आहें. माझे घोडीला तें आवडलें नाहीं. तो असें करीत गेला म्हणून ती फार रागावली. मग घोडी व स्वार ही<sup>२</sup> एकमेकांस आपल्या कञ्जिंत आणेयाचा यल करीत असतां, शेवटी<sup>३</sup> घोडीने स्वाराला आपल्या मानेवरून फेंकून दिल्लेहें, आणि धांवत धांवत ती आपल्या तबेल्यांत गेली. चावुकस्वाराला कांही<sup>४</sup> लागलें नाहीं, परंतु तो शिपाई अटुल बसणार होता, म्हणून तो फार लाजला, आणि आपल्या धन्याला म्हणाला कीं, ती घोडी मोठी हरामी आहे; जो कोणी तिजवर बसेल, त्याला ती घोक्यांत घालील.

## C.

इ० सं० १६७२ द्या वपी<sup>५</sup> दिल्लीचा बाहशाह जहानगीर सानें इंग्लिश कंपनीस सुरत, अहमदाबाद, खंबायत येथें विवारी घालण्यास परवानगी दिली. पुढे दहा वर्षाच्या

चांत कोरोमंडल किनाऱ्यावर आणखी कांहीं वखारी घातल्या. इ० सं० १६४० ह्या वर्षात मद्रासपत्रन येथील वखारीच्या भोवतों तटवंदी व बुरुज करण्याविषयीं तिकडच्या राजाकडून परवानगी मिळाल्यावरून इंगिलिशांनों तेथें किल्ला बांधिला. त्या किल्ह्यास त्यांनों फोर्टसेंतज्जार्ज हे नाम दिले. त्याच वेठेच्या सुमारास हुगळी येथें वखारी घालण्यास शहाजहान ह्याने परवानगी दिली. दुसरा चार्ल्स नावाचा इंगलंदचा बादशाह ह्यानें पोर्टुगीज राजाची कन्या आपल्यास बायको केली, तेहां त्या राजाकडून ह्या बादशाहास आंदणांत जें मुंबईबेट मिळालें होतें तें बादशाहानें इ० सं० १६६८ ह्या वर्षीं कंपनीम दिलें.

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*For translation into Marathi :—*

### A.

A certain man, while he was passing along near the king's palace, was robbed by thieves. This fact he went and reported to the king. The king said, "Why were you not on your guard?" He said [replied], "Sire, I did not suppose thieves would rob [one] under the eaves of the royal palace." The king answered, "How [comes it] you have not heard this proverb, '[Just] under the lamp there is darkness?'"

### B.

When Humayun had reached Shal, about 130 miles south of Candahar, a horseman, sent by one of his own adherents, galloped up to his tent, sprung from his horse,

and, without quitting the bridle, rushed into the tent, and announced that Mirza Askari was close at hand, with a design of making Humayun prisoner. So little was he prepared for this intelligence, that he had only time to place his queen on his own horse, and was obliged to leave her child to the compassion of his uncle. Mirza soon after arrived. He pretended to have come with friendly intentions, treated his infant nephew with affection, and removed the whole party to Candahar [Dec. 14, 1543]. Meanwhile Humayun, accompanied by forty-two followers, escaped to the Garmsir, and thence to Sistān, which was then under the Persian Government. He was received with great respect by the governor, and sent on to Herat, to wait the orders of the King of Persia. At the latter city he was joined by several of his partisans from Candahar.

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### PERSIAN.

*Translate into English :—*

I.

ملک گفت ای قبره ازین کلمات در گذر که تو  
مرا بجای فرزندی بلکه عزیزتر و انسی که مرا با تست  
با هیچکس از خویشان و متعلقان نیست کسی به  
نسبت کسان خود بد نیندیشد و با مخصوصان در  
مقام انتقام و مخاصمت نباشد قبره گفت حکما در  
باب اقربا سخنی گفته اند و حال هریک بتغصیل باز  
نموده و برین مذوال فرموده که مادر و پدر بمتابه  
دوستانند و برادران بمتابه رفقا و یاران و خال و عم

در مرتبه آشیایان و زن در مقام هم صحبتان و دختران  
در موازنه خصمان و سائر خوشاوندان در مرتبه  
بیگانگان اما پسر را برای بقای ذکر خواهند و با نفس  
و ذات خویش پکتا شناسند و دیگر را در حرمت  
و عزت با او شریک نسازند و من هرگز ترا بجای  
پسر نتوانم بود و بر تقدیر آنکه مرا بجای فرزند داری  
در وقت نزول بلا و هجوم آفت و عنا جانب مرا  
فرو خواهی گذاشت که هرچند کسی کسی را دوست  
دارد و گوید که ترا بر خود ایثار میکنم و بجان در  
مقام مضایقه نیستم ع

جان چه چیز است که بهر تو فدا نتوان کرد  
لیکن وقتی که فتنه حادث گرد و کار بدان رسد  
که از سر جان بر باید خاست بی شببه خود را از  
مضيق آن خطر بعرصه سلامت خواهد کشید و بهیچ  
نوع نقد هستی را نثار دیگری نخواهد کرد ፲

Parse and analyse the following words :—

متلقان - مخصوصان - مخاصمت - رفقا - بیگانگان

نسازند

## II.

\* شنیدم که مردی برآ حجاز  
 \* بهر خطوه کردی دو رکعت نماز  
 \* چنان گرم رو در طریق خدای  
 \* که خار مغیلان نکندی زپای  
 \* باخرا زوسواس خاطر پریش  
 \* پسند آمدش در نظر کار خویش  
 \* بتلبیس ابلیس در چاه رفت  
 \* که نتوان ازین خوبتر راه رفت  
 \* گرش رحمت حق نه دریافتی  
 \* غرورش سر از جاده بر تافنی  
 \* یکی هاتف از غیب آواز داد  
 \* که ای نیک بخت مبارک نهاد  
 \* میذ-دار کر طاعتی کرد  
 \* که نزلی بدین حضرت آورد  
 \* باحسانی آسوده کردن دلی  
 \* به ازالف رکعت بهر منزلي

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## PERSIAN.

*Translate into Persian :--*

## I.

After much delay we moved to a place near the centre of the town, when the camel-drivers made a dead halt, and refused to proceed. Upon inquiry, the leaders, with much abuse, let me know that they had received no money, and would not move without their hire. The truth then came out. The Darogha had made the requisition for beasts of burden a pretext for levying a contribution on the inhabitants of the town, and we were told he had already collected more than a hundred rupees for excusing such as had animals, but who did not wish to have them thus employed. Of all this not one farthing had reached the men. So I was forced to pay the money out of my own pocket, and then we moved on without further delay. I mention this occurrence because it illustrates the true character of Persian generosity. When a stranger applies for assistance, he finds his cause espoused with an alacrity which leads him to hope everything ; the great man swears by his eyes, by your head, by his own, that all you require shall be granted ; that he will frank you through his territories ; but here the matter generally rests : he never thinks of enforcing, if indeed he ever thought of giving the necessary orders ; his servants, at all events, make these orders a pretext for extortion. You are ill served, and bitterly cursed, and those forced to serve you are wretchedly, if at all paid.

## II.

I regret much that I did not follow your advice.

He will be obliged to repay the sum which he has borrowed.

How long has this regulation been in force ?

I find that I misunderstood what you said to me, when we were travelling to the North-West Provinces.

## ARABIC.

*Translate into English:—*

## I.

جبل طور هارون جبل مشرف على قبلي بيت المقدس وإنما سمي طور هارون لأن موسى عم بعد قتل عبده العجل أراد ملصي إلى مناجاة ربها فقال له هارون أحملني معك فاني لست آمن ان يحدث ببني إسرائيل بعده حدث آخر فتغصب على مرة أخرى فحمله معه فلما كانا ببعض الطريق اذهما بргلين يحفران قبراً فوقا عليهما وقالا من تحفران هذا القبر فقالوا لأشبه الناس بهذا الرجل وأشارا إلى هارون ثم قالوا له بحق الهك الا نزلت وابصرت هل هو واسع فنزع هارون ثيابه ودفعها إلى موسى ونزل ونام فيه فُقدِّخت روحه من ساعته وانضم القبر فانصرف موسى باكيًا حزيناً على مفارقته ورجع إلى بنى إسرائيل ومعه ثياب هارون فاتهمت بنو إسرائيل موسى بقتله فدعا الله تعالى حتى ارahlen ذابت ناره بين الفضاء على رأس ذلك الجبل ثم غاب عنهم فسمى الجبل طور هارون

## II.

قال الاصماعي رأيت سعدون المجنون جالساً عند  
رأس شيخ سكران يذب عنه الذباب فقلت له ما ي  
اراك جالساً عند رأس هذا الشيخ قال انه مجنون  
فقلت له انت المجنون ام هو قال بل هو قلت من  
اين قال لاني صليت الظهر والعصر في جماعة و هو لم  
يصل جماعة و لا فرادي قلت و هل في  
ذلك قلت شيئاً قال نعم

## شعر

*	تركت النبيد لاهل النبيد	*
*	و أصبحت اشرب ماء قراحا	*
*	رأيت النبيد يذل العزيز	*
*	ويذوي الوجوه الملاح الصباحا	*
*	فان كان ذاجيز لاشباب	*
*	فما العذر فيه اذا الشيب لاحا	*
*	فقلت له صدقتك و انصرفت	*

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## ARABIC.

*To be translated into Arabic :—*

## I.

He performed the Friday prayers, and returned to the palace, and taking a leathern bag or purse, he filled it with jewels and gold, and the value of the jewels was thirty thousand pieces of silver. He then waited until morning, and went forward, not having informed any one ; and he overtook a caravan and saw an inhabitant of the desert, and said to him, “O uncle, what distance is between me and Baghdad ?” He replied, “O my son, where art thou, and where is Baghdad ?” Verily between thee and it is a space of two months’ journey.” And the youth said to him, “O uncle, if thou wilt conduct me to Baghdad I will give thee a hundred pieces of gold and this mare that is beneath me, the value of which is a thousand pieces of gold.” Upon this the man replied, “God is witness of what we say. But thou shall not lodge this night save with me.” So the youth assented, and when daybreak appeared they proceeded quickly by the nearest way, and they ceased not to journey until they arrived at the walls of Baghdad, when the guide said, “Praise be to God for safety ! O my master, this is Baghdad.” The young man then rejoiced exceedingly, and alighted from the mare, and gave her to the man, with the money which he had promised.

## II.

I am now going out; I will speak with you on my return.  
He is now in great prosperity.

The king and queen were both present.

In the book which you gave me are many excellent precepts.

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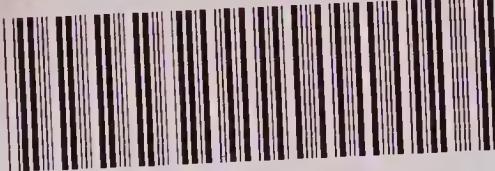








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